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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

75 WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Temp. 17-18 (62-64). Tomorrow vari-  
able. Yesterday's temp. 18-19 (64-66).  
LONDON: Variable. Temp. 17-18 (63-64).  
CHAMBERLAIN: Sun. 20-21 (68-69).  
NEW YORK: Variable.  
20-24 (68-74). Yesterday's temp. 20-19  
(68-66).

Austria	10.0	London	40.70
Belgium	18.10	Luxembourg	15.10
Denmark	3.00	Madrid	1.00
France	11.00	Netherlands	1.25
Germany	1.25	Norway	2.75
Greece	10.00	Portugal	10.00
India	15.00	Spain	25.00
Italy	15.00	Sweden	2.25
Japan	15.00	Switzerland	1.50
South Africa	15.00	Taiwan	1.25
U.S. Military (est.)	50.00	Yugoslavia	1.50

28,517

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPT. 21-22, 1974

Established 1887



West German Chancellor Willy Brandt testifying before a parliamentary committee on Friday in Bonn.

## Yugoslavs Jail 32 as Anti-Tito

### Pro-Soviet Party Formed by Group

BELGRADE, Sept. 20 (UPI).—A group of 32 pro-Russian Communists today received sentences ranging from one to 14 years on charges of hostile activities against the regime of President Tito, Tanjug the national news agency reported.

Tanjung said that 29 members of the group, which formed an opposition Communist party, were rounded up after holding a "congress" in the port town of Bar. They received sentences of 2 to 14 years of "strict imprisonment." The remaining three received one-year sentences.

Tanjung said that the group received instructions and propaganda material from abroad, but it did not specify from which country.

Government sources said, however, that much of the propaganda was traceable to the Soviet Union and that Yugoslavia had made two diplomatic protests to Moscow over the affair. Soviet authorities have denied any involvement.



CAUGHT IN THE ACT—RAF jet fighter (bottom) intercepting Soviet plane on Thursday as it was shadowing NATO ships taking part in exercises in North Sea.

## 2 Courts Reject 7 Bids to Delay Watergate Trial

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Two federal courts today denied seven separate motions by defendants in the Watergate cover-up trial to delay the proceedings scheduled to start Oct. 1.

The U.S. Court of Appeals rejected six requests by former top Nixon administration and re-election campaign officials, who asked for the continuance on the grounds that they could not get a fair trial in the District of Columbia.

And U.S. District Judge John Sirica turned down a separate motion asking for a delay on the grounds that former President Richard Nixon might be too ill to testify.

The six-member Court of Appeals, in brief rulings with one dissent, rejected appeals by former White House Chief of Staff H.R. Halde- man, former chief Nixon domestic adviser John Ehrlichman, former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell and former Haldeman aide Gordon Strachan. The motion denied by Judge Sirica was filed by Ehrlichman.

The judges gave no written opinion for their decisions but the lone dissenter, Judge George MacKinnon, said that it was his view that "damaging pretrial publicity" made a fair trial impossible.

The court action cleared the way for jury selection to begin Oct. 1. Mr. Nixon has been subpoenaed to appear as both a defense and prosecution witness in the trial.

Earlier in the day, special prosecutor Leon Jaworski asked Judge Sirica to conduct an inquiry into the state of the former president's health.

In California, it was announced today that Mr. Nixon will enter a hospital Monday in Long Beach, Calif., 30 miles north of San Clemente, for an indefinite period for tests and treatment for pleuritis.

Mr. Nixon will be treated by Dr. John Lundgren during his stay at the Long Beach Memorial Hospital. He is expected to drive there from his home in San Clemente.

Mr. Lundgren and Dr. Walter Tkach, Mr. Nixon's personal physician while he was still president, examined Mr. Nixon at San Clemente a week ago and recommended hospitalization.

The former president is expected to be accompanied to the hospital by a sizable detachment of Secret Service men who would establish security at the hospital while Mr. Nixon was there.

Mr. Nixon had previously refused to enter a hospital but he apparently changed his mind, possibly at the urging of his family.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Nixon was handed a subpoena to testify as a prosecution witness at the cover-up trial.

The subpoena was served on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S., U.K.  
To Cut Air  
Service 20%

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—The British and U.S. governments have agreed to reduce air service between their countries by about 20 per cent, the State Department announced.

The agreement was made to improve "the competitive climate" in which U.S. air carriers operate, the department said. It affects service between London and New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit, Miami, Chicago and Los Angeles.

The department also said that additional negotiations will be held with other countries to reduce other traffic over the North Atlantic. The next talks will involve the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries.

Carriers Set Talks

U.S. air carriers are scheduled to hold talks with the airlines of France, West Germany and Italy to discuss reduction of services between those countries and the United States.

The airlines involved in the U.S.-British agreement are Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines, National Airlines, British Airways and British Caledonian.

In some cases, the reductions involve cancelling existing flights, while in others it means reducing smaller aircraft such as substituting a Boeing 707 for a Boeing 747.

The reductions are divided equally among the carriers, the official said.

According to the State Department, traffic demand across the North Atlantic for the coming winter season will be 10 per cent to 15 per cent less than last year.

## Brandt Explains His Role in Spy Affair to Probers

By Craig R. Whitney

ANN, Sept. 20 (NYT).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today told a parliamentary committee that the "government" agencies left him in the dark for nine months after he learned that an aide, Guilleme, was under suspicion of being an East German spy.

Brandt first informed of the case by his minister of the Interior, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, May 29, 1973. Mr. Brandt said that he had a parliamentary investigation committee today. "I thought it unlikely," he said, "that Guilleme really could be a spy."

Brandt, his assistant for affairs, was arrested April 1974, and Mr. Brandt, assuming responsibility for "negligence" in the matter, resigned as chancellor last week.

A parliamentary investigation committee has been trying to find out how Guilleme was able to have access to the East German Army, managed to work way to the center of power in Bonn despite suspicions about that went all the way back 1965, a year before he "fled" Germany to come to the U.S.

Genscher also testified at the session. Contrary to expectations resulting from the publication of some of Mr. Brandt's notes earlier this month, there was no contradiction between Mr. Brandt's and Mr. Genscher's testimony, or any bitterness between them. Mr. Genscher is chairman-designate of government's junior coalition, the Free Democrats.

Both men seemed to disagree with the contention last week of Guilleme, head of the German security service, that he had given Mr. Genscher a "full explanation" of the suspicions against Guilleme, and that the security services believed he was in fact a spy, although they could not prove it.

Vacation in Norway

Mr. Brandt testified that, when he was told about the "suspicions" at the end of May of last year, he agreed to leave Guilleme in his job as his assistant for party affairs and to go ahead with plans to take him along as a personal aide during a vacation in Norway from July 2 to Aug. 4. Mr. Genscher advised him to do this, he said, so that security agents could develop the proof they lacked at that time and also to find out who else Guilleme might be working with.

"I asked—oh, it could have been in September—whether we could find out how the investigation was going," Mr. Brandt said. "We were told there was nothing new... until March. The man who was Chancellor was told nothing more... about this matter."

Chairman of Party

Mr. Brandt, 61, seemed vigorous and deeply tanned after a month's vacation, again in Norway. Although he gave up his government office in May to Helmut Schmidt, then his Finance Minister, he has retained the chairmanship of the Social Democratic party and plans to campaign in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### No Consequences Abroad

Party Secretary Stane Dolanc, speaking privately at a reception yesterday, said that the matter "would have no consequences in foreign affairs."

Another high party official said that the affair would be treated as "purely internal" from now on.

The sources said that a political decision had been made not to enter into a dispute with the Soviet Union at a time when Yugoslavia was trying to improve economic and political cooperation. They said that Russia could apply overwhelming retaliatory pressures.

Tanjung said that Komen Jovicic, a retired civil servant, and Brankovic, a "history" professor, were the local leaders of the group, based in the southern coastal republic of Montenegro.

The agency said that the group was directed from outside the country by Miletic Pavovic in the Soviet Union, and Vlado Depovic in Belgium. They are ex-partisans who served jail terms in Yugoslavia after the 1945 break with the Kremlin and later escaped.

Party officials here have branded them all as "old Communists" because they opposed Marshal Tito's decision in 1948 to break with the Kremlin and pull Yugoslavia out of the Cominform—the former Moscow-led bloc of the world's Communist parties.

It is the first time that a group is known to have organized an alternative Communist party in Yugoslavia since 1948. The "congress" in Bar, which consisted, according to Tanjug, of 12 men, denied the legitimacy of Marshal Tito's regime since the 1948 break with Moscow.

Tite Angered

The sources said that Marshal Tito's reaction on being told of the group was one of extreme anger, which was later reflected in a call by the 62-year-old Yugoslav leader for "exemplary sentences."

But they added that moderate sentences were handed out in an attempt not to over-dramatize the incident nor make it a point of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

## Major Breakthrough Seen Cypriots Agree to Free All POWs

NICOSIA, Sept. 20 (UPI).—President Glafkos Clerides and Vice-President Rauf Denktaş today agreed that all remaining prisoners of war will be released starting Monday.

A United Nations spokesman said the agreement on a general exchange of the estimated 5,000 prisoners captured during the recent fighting was a major breakthrough in the series of talks between the two leaders.

The UN spokesman said a joint committee of the Greek Cypriot Red Cross and the Turkish Cypriot Red Crescent would meet later under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross to decide on the time and place of the prisoner exchange.

The announcement said that efforts to trace missing persons on Cyprus are continuing and that the question of reuniting families divided by the war would be brought up at the next meeting between Mr. Denktaş and Mr. Clerides, due next Friday.

The first formal exchange of prisoners by the two sides occurred Monday with the release of 253 sick and wounded detainees. Up until today, Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktaş had been at odds over a plan for a general prisoner exchange.

Mr. Clerides, leader of the Greek Cypriot community, and Mr. Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, met as usual in the Ledra Palace Hotel on Nicosia's "Green Line," which marks the boundary between the hostile communities.

Both denied newspaper reports that Turkey had offered to return the Greek part of the eastern escarpment of Famagusta to Greek Cypriots in exchange for allowing 8,000 Turkish Cypriots at the British base of Episkopi to transfer to Turkish-held northern Cyprus.

The sum most frequently quoted by informed Ethiopians is about \$11 billion. This is believed to include tons of gold shipped to vaults in foreign banks.

## About 170 Believed Held Ethiopia Plans Court-Martial Of Ex-Aides Under Detention

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Gen. Aman Andom, chairman of Ethiopia's Armed Forces Coordinating Committee, today announced that former government ministers and officials now under detention would be tried by a general court-martial.

The general addressed the first news conference held for the international press since the military deposed Emperor Haile Selassie and declared a provisional military government here Sept. 12.

Gen. Aman, 51, sidestepped questions on what the military planned to do with Haile Selassie. The question was for the Ethiopian people to decide, he said.

He declined to disclose the whereabouts of the 83-year-old former monarch for "security reasons."

Gen. Aman did not give the precise number of members of the former government under detention at the headquarters of the Army's 4th Division in the heart of Addis Ababa.

But it is reliably understood here that they number about 170 and include aristocratic landowners, former government ministers and officials, provincial governors and judges.

A 15-man inquiry commission is investigating alleged corruption and maladministration charges against them.

Gen. Aman disclosed the structure of the military committee. He said it consisted of 120 men from all branches of the armed forces, ranging from private to major.

He himself is chairman of the council, he added. The general is also chairman of the Council of Ministers—the civilian Cabinet—defense minister and chief of staff.

The government newspaper Ethiopian Herald today carried a bitter attack on the country's parliament, now dissolved by the military.

An editorial said that 211 deputies between them had taken loans of 185 million Ethiopian dollars (about \$80,000) from a bank and still owed \$449,000.

Gen. Aman said the military was trying to get back money sent abroad by Haile Selassie but declined to give a figure.

He said "no agreement" had

Cosmos Launchings

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-688, Tass reported. Yesterday, a cluster of eight Cosmos satellites was launched by a single carrier rocket, Tass said.

## EEC Agrees on Increase in Farm Prices

By David Haworth

RUSSELL, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Seven European Community agriculture ministers agreed today on an overall 5 per cent increase in guaranteed prices for farm products.

The accord, announced this morning after three days of negotiations, is regarded as a purely temporary measure aimed at appeasing the community's militant farmers.

French Agriculture Minister Jean Bonnet commented guardedly on the "very negative" side of the European Commission throughout the negotiations.

Mr. Bonnet, who was chairman of the ministers' meeting, indicated his disappointment at the agreed price increase, which is not closer to the French goal of a 6 per cent price rise.

Militant Action

A spokesman for the Common Market farmers' organization, FEA, suggested the possibility of further militant action by its members, similar to their demonstrations in recent weeks. The farmers' organization supported the French demand for an 8 per cent increase, regarding it the minimum figure by which

## U.S. Agrees to Let OAS Rule on Cuba

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The United States today agreed to an Organization of American States review of the 10-year Cuban embargo, but stopped short of committing itself on whether diplomatic and economic sanctions should be lifted.

The outcome of the review of the Cuban sanctions, requested by Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, will be the only topic on the agenda of a Western Hemisphere foreign ministers conference, Nov. 8 in Quito, Ecuador.

## Ford Repeats 1975 Invitation For Brezhnev

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—President Ford today repeated his 1975 invitation to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today that he "looks forward" to going ahead with a 1975 meeting in Washington with Leonid Brezhnev, the Russian Communist party leader.

In response to a question at a news briefing, Deputy White House Press Secretary John Hushen said the invitation to Mr. Brezhnev, which was accepted after it was extended by former President Richard Nixon at the June summit meeting in Moscow, "is still on."

He thus explained why Mr. Nixon's daughter, Julie Eisenhower, went to San Clemente yesterday aboard a military plane. She was expected to stay the weekend, with her parents.

## Ford Briefings Sent On to Nixon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—President Ford is providing Richard Nixon with briefing papers on current U.S. policies, by sending them on a cross-country military courier plane which makes weekly deliveries at San Clemente, Calif.

Deputy White House Press Secretary John Hushen said today, the briefings were in keeping with "standard practice" relating to former presidents. He pointed out that both Lyndon Johnson and Harry Truman received such material after they left office.

Mr. Hushen also said that it was "long-standing policy" to make available to all military courier planes to members of a former President's family when the plane was traveling to the home of the former President.

He thus explained why Mr. Nixon's daughter, Julie Eisenhower, went to San Clemente yesterday aboard a military plane. She was expected to stay the weekend, with her parents.

## Whites Assured of Role in Nation

By Charles Mohr

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Sept. 20 (NYT).—An interim government, dominated by the front for the Liberation of Mozambique that for 10 years has waged a war for independence, was installed in this Portuguese colony in East Africa today.

In a statement issued after the installation, the front, known as Frelimo, called for a major transformation of economic, cultural and political life in Mozambique, which will become fully independent on June 25, 1975. The interim government, composed of six ministers appointed by Frelimo and three appointed by the Portuguese high commissioner, will serve until then.

Frelimo said that it would ban strikes and seek a "quick solution" to economic troubles and dwindling foreign exchange reserves in this East African territory that has been struck by mob violence and racial fears.

Although Frelimo has tried to reassure the 250,000 nonblack residents of the territory, whites continued to flee. Railroad officials said that about 1,000 whites were leaving by train for South Africa each day and hundreds of others by air and road. An estimated 8,000 whites have left in the last 10 days.

Dire Prediction

A Portuguese journalist said that by tomorrow 20,000 more would decide to leave. "There won't be a technician left in the country in a few more months," he added.

The new government came to power in a ceremony at the old governor general's palace in this port city.

At one end of the palace reception room stood a painting depicting the heroes of Portuguese history, including Prince Henry the Navigator and the explorers. But the face of the late dictator, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, was obscured by potted palms.

The new Mozambique Premier, Joaquim Chissano, the third-ranking leader of Frelimo, took the oath of office followed by his eight colleagues. Then Rear Admiral Victor Crespo, the Portuguese high commissioner, shook their hands as visiting African and UN dignitaries looked on.

A lengthy message to the nation from the Frelimo president, Samora Machel, was broadcast for him by the interior minister. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## 15.6 Per Cent Annual Rate U.S. Consumer Prices Post Biggest Increase in a Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Consumer prices soared 13 per cent in August, as sharp increases in the cost of meats, clothing, mortgage interest and medical services led the biggest inflationary surge of the last 12 months, the government reported today.

The leap in retail prices, which works out to an adjusted annual rate of 15.6 per cent, was overshadowed by near record wholesale price increases during the last two months.

Real Earnings Dip

President Ford's top economic advisers said yesterday that the economy would remain sluggish at least through mid-1975, with no inflation relief expected in the next six to nine months.

The August increase lifted consumer prices 11.2 per cent above a year ago. Real earnings—take-home pay after deductions for taxes and adjusted for inflation—fell nine-tenths of 1 per cent last month to a level 4.1 per cent below a year ago, the Labor Department said. That was the lowest level since December, 1970.

Detailing its price report, the Labor Department said Americans paid more for nearly everything last month. The few exceptions were fresh vegetables, poultry, fish and some nonfood items, including gasoline, which declined for the first time since last September.

The rise in the consumer price index meant a half-billion-dollar increase in pension benefits for federal government retirees and military personnel, whose retirement benefits are adjusted to account for increases in the cost of living.

The 13 per cent rise in consumer prices last month, both adjusted and unadjusted, followed an eight-tenths of 1 per cent increase in July and was the biggest one-month boost reported in a year.

## Chile Releases Political Prisoner

SANTIAGO, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—The first of hundreds of political prisoners expected to be freed by Chile's military junta was released last night and was flown to Norway, unofficial sources said.

The prisoner was identified as Paul de Brin, an engineer who had been held for about 10 months in a prison camp in a desert region about 940 miles north of the capital.

## Frelimo Cabinet Installed in Mozambique

By Charles Mohr

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Sept. 20 (NYT).—An interim government, dominated by the front for the Liberation of Mozambique that for 10 years has waged a war for independence, was installed in this Portuguese colony in East Africa today.

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Although Frelimo has tried to reassure the 250,000 nonblack residents of the territory, whites continued to flee. Railroad officials said that about 1,000 whites were leaving by train for South Africa each day and hundreds of others by air and road. An estimated 8,000 whites have left in the last 10 days.

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A lengthy message to the nation from the Frelimo president, Samora Machel, was broadcast for him by the interior minister. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Border Controls Tightened

Spain Warns France on Basques

MADRID, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco charged today that Basque separatists have converted parts of southern France into a base for subversive operations against Spain. It demanded that France "put an end to this situation, which is incompatible with friendly relations."

[At Hendaye, France, on the border between the French and Spanish Basque regions, Spanish officials today began asking for passports from Frenchmen wanting to enter Spain, AP reported. Previously a French identity card was sufficient.]

The warning was approved at a cabinet meeting chaired by Gen. Franco. It followed anti-government violence in Spain's northern Basque provinces and the explosion of a terrorist's bomb in Madrid which claimed 11 lives.

Four alleged members of the separatist organization, Euzko Askatasunaren Erakundea (ETA), and a policeman have died in recent gunfights in northern Spain.

"The government has examined in detail the situation created by the treatment which the terrorists of ETA are receiving in France," the statement said.

"Profiting from their apparent status of political refugees, they have converted the French Basque region into a base for subversive operations in Spain," it said.

The government said it "has decided to ask the French government to adopt appropriate measures to put an end to this situation, which is incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries."

"The Spanish government will, moreover, increase vigilance and controls in the region bordering on France," it said.

Press Campaign

The warning, coming after several days of a press campaign against alleged French leniency toward Basque militants, also reflected the anger of the Spanish government at the lack of progress in apprehending the Basque separatists who assassinated Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in a Madrid street in December. Few of the assassins are reportedly now in France.

ETA, an underground organization of Marxist leanings, considers itself the spearhead of Basque separatism. The Basque region fought against Gen. Franco in the 1936-39 civil war and as a consequence lost the special "fueros" (privileges) which it had been granted under previous regimes.

2 Sentenced in Burgos

BURGOS, Spain, Sept. 20 (AP).—Two men described as members of ETA were sentenced to prison by a court-martial here yesterday. Jesus Maria Zabarte Aguerri and Angel Gastelumendi Yabea received terms of 21 years and 12 years respectively after they were found guilty of attacking the armed forces and of illegal possession of firearms and explosives. Four other defendants, including a woman, were acquitted.

Frelimo Joins Mozambique Government

(Continued from Page 1)

Armando Emilio Guebeza, a member of the party central committee. Mr. Machel himself is still in neighboring Tanzania, one of the bases Frelimo used during the war.

Mr. Guebeza said that on "the final march to independence" the interim government had "inherited a difficult situation resulting from centuries of colonial oppression."

Mr. Machel's statement made it clear that the government would be subordinate to Frelimo. He said that "it is fundamental that the government should remain under the direction of Frelimo" and called for the creation of new party committees in "each factory, each department, in each shop and in each farm."

The military coup in Lisbon that overthrew the dictatorship on April 25 has brought a wave of strikes to Mozambique, but Mr. Machel said that "in this situation and phase in the life of our country, strikes have no place. Our main task should be to rebuild the economy."

He also said that simple increases in salaries would not solve national problems because they would only widen inflation. "The order now is work and sacrifice," he said.

The statement promised whites "tranquillity" and an atmosphere of confidence and said the majority of the whites had a "positive contribution to make to the national reconstruction of our country." He said that while attitudes of racial superiority and black feelings of inferiority must be eliminated.

And reflecting Frelimo's assertions that it is not a black racial movement, one of the six Frelimo ministers was white and one was of Asian origin.



Israeli soldiers guarding the Jerusalem courthouse during opening day of trial of Archbishop Hilarion Capucci.

Israel Opens Trial of Prelate On Arms-Smuggling Charges

JERUSALEM, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Israel put the Greek Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem, the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, on trial today for alleged weapons smuggling to Arab guerrillas.

The defense challenged the court's right to detain or judge him in formerly Jordanian territory.

After hearing arguments for both sides, the three-man district court adjourned until Tuesday to consider the objections without asking the archbishop how he pleaded. His defense counsel, Aziz Shehadeh, said the cleric would plead not guilty to all the charges.

At the same time, Archbishop Capucci's counterpart for northern Israel, the Most Rev. Joseph Raya, went by plane to Rome after resigning his post and charging that his Beirut-based superior and the Vatican had interfered in his duties. Archbishop Raya hinted that there had been friction between him and his

superiors over his support for Jewish law over Jerusalem.

The Greek Catholic Church is in communion with the Holy See and recognizes the authority of the Pope. It is not a part of the Greek Orthodox Church.

As he entered the court, Archbishop Capucci smiled and blew kisses to onlookers and lay followers. He then leaned attentively on a silver-headed walking stick while Judge Moshe Golan read out the three-count indictment. The Syrian-born prelate was flanked by two plainclothes security service agents.

Archbishop Capucci, 62, was arrested in Arab East Jerusalem Aug. 9 and later indicted for twice carrying guns, grenades, explosives and Katynas rocket launchers across the Lebanese border in his innocence. The prosecution said he planned the smuggling in Beirut with two commanders of the Fatah guerrilla organization.

Defense Objections

Before the archbishop could enter a plea, Mr. Shehadeh made two preliminary objections in support of his argument that the case should be dismissed.

Citing Israeli law and United Nations resolutions, the defense lawyer asserted that the court had no sovereignty in East Jerusalem, which Israeli troops captured from Jordan in the 1967 war.

Mr. Shehadeh said the prelate also enjoyed diplomatic immunity from prosecution by right of his Vatican passport and Israeli transit visa for travel to Lebanon on church business.

Prosecutor Gabriel Bach said the government had legally incorporated East Jerusalem in 1967. International law, he added, did not contradict Israeli legal jurisdiction over the area because Jordan also assumed control in the 1948 war by virtue of military occupation.

Archbishop Hilarion Capucci.

British Embassy

Britain maintains a total arms embargo on South Africa to demonstrate its disapproval of that country's racial policies.

The Foreign Office said in a prepared statement that the Jordanian government "has given us an explanation of the circumstances" in which the deal was transacted.

A spokesman added that "they also have given us assurances about the future disposal of British equipment." This was understood to amount to a promise that similar resales would not occur.

About 41 secondhand Centurion tanks were involved in the deal, British officials said. The missile system is a light weapon that can be carried on two trailers and enables anti-aircraft units to attack low-flying aircraft.

The British officials said they were satisfied, on the basis of Jordanian assurances, that no British Hunter jets were involved in the deal.

British officials stressed they

Need to Seek Equitable Peace

Ford, Gromyko Agree on Mideast

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—President Ford and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met for the first time today and later issued a statement that they had agreed "on the importance of the continuing efforts for a lasting and equitable peace in the Middle East."

With Secretary of State Henry Kissinger planning a new Middle East trip early next month to seek a resumption of Arab-Israeli negotiations, the joint statement was welcomed by American officials as a sign that the Russians were at least not trying to block the American mediation efforts.

It was a significant "detente" day for Mr. Ford. In addition to his 2 1/2 hours with Mr. Gromyko, the President had earlier met for 45 minutes with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., to try to work out the final details of a compromise package that would allow the Russians to get trade concessions in return for promises

of liberalization of Soviet emigration policies.

But Sen. Jackson said later that the administration and Congress were still "hung-up" over the exact legislative language to insure that the Russians lived up to their part of the deal. Moscow has privately given assurances that in return for trade concessions it would allow at least 60,000 Jews to emigrate yearly and would ease harassment of would-be emigrants.

Sen. Jackson said that Mr. Ford stressed to Sen. Jackson that he believed that once Congress has given him permission to extend nondiscriminatory tariffs to the Russians, he should be able to renew the authority every year, with Congress only having the right to veto it.

Sen. Jackson, the chief negotiator for Congress on this issue, insisted that each year the President should have to get Congress's approval of the renewal.

Mr. Ford and Sen. Jackson agreed to continue discussions, but an aide said, "We're at the wire and someone will have to yield."

Mr. Kissinger, in making major presentation yesterday to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Soviet-American relations, said that progress being made and that an agreement might be reached as early as next week. Both administration and Senate informants agreed that all other details had been worked out.

Sen. Jackson, a long skeptic of détente with the Soviets, was introduced to Mr. Gromyko on his way out of Ford's Oval Office at the House. They shook hands and exchanged pleasantries.

The fact that Sen. Jackson and Mr. Ford and Mr. Gromyko are discussing ways of improving Soviet-American relations is seen as a sign that the "detente" debate on détente seems to have come and gone with a flourish.

The "detente" had been redefined by Mr. Kissinger a month ago when the dispute a link between trade concessions and Jewish emigration was acute.

Mr. Kissinger had argued it was dangerous to preclude Russians to alter their behavior in return for normal trade concessions.

This had escalated a wider-ranging argument whether the United States should make the internal situation in Russia a factor in relations with the Soviet Union.

But somewhat to Mr. Kissinger's surprise, the administration's willingness to make trade concessions on Jewish emigration for trade benefits, data and normal tariffs, made a compromise possible ended the sharp dispute. Mr. Kissinger and Sen. J. also removed the mark of the "great debate."

Martha Mitchell Says Wallace Blamed Nixon

LONDON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Martha Mitchell, television interview tonight Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, said that former President Nixon was behind the assassination attempt on him.

Mrs. Mitchell, estranged of former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, told the interview that David Lee Ford, Gov. Wallace's informant, "Nixon was the one who me shot."

Mrs. Mitchell claimed British Broadcasting Corporation that Gov. Wallace's proof of a White House link in his wounding and that of the so-called "dirty" department visited the ed gunman before the a.

Mrs. Mitchell also believed in a connection between the political assassinations in the United States in the last decade. "This is a link," she said, "studied it very carefully, think there must be some of link."

Mrs. Mitchell did not say the assassinations. She said Gov. Wallace's statement was made when she was in Alabama. "He made it about it," she said.

Gov. Wallace was the presidentially paralyzed in Md. in Laurel, Md., by Arthur

Brandt Explains His Role In Spy Affair to Probers

(Continued from Page 1)

state elections in Hesse and Bavaria next month.

On March 1, he testified, Mr. Genscher, who is now Mr. Schmidt's foreign minister, and Mr. Nollau came to him and told him there was now reason to call government prosecutors into the case.

Even then, he said, he had his doubts. "I was told that the Guillaume family had two children and said as far as I knew there was only one son. This made me doubt the accuracy of the suspicious again."

The doubt was not ended until the arrest of Guillaume—and the political explosion that followed it—in April.

"I assumed," Mr. Brandt said, "that those who were responsible for such things would do what they had to do, and that the risks arising from this situation [leaving Guillaume in his job] would be held to a minimum."

It later turned out that, during the 1973 vacation, top-secret documents came into Guillaume's hands, through some still-unexplained failure in the surveillance over him.

"Knowing what we do now," Mr. Brandt said, "what looked like reasonable procedure then was in fact highly questionable. I thought I should take responsibility for the mistake."

Mr. Brandt was not questioned at all about the role that revelations about his private life played in his decision to resign, although he had said last spring that "there were indications my private life would be drawn into speculation about the case."

The two Britons are Susan Ballentine and Alan Watson, sentenced respectively to 5 years and 4 1/2 years in jail. They are in an East Berlin prison.

Miss Ballentine's sentence this week was for trying to smuggle her East German boyfriend out of the country in contravention of East German law. Mr. Watson's case was separate. He chose, some time ago, to settle in East Germany. But after five months he was ordered to leave. He had become involved with an East German girl and after trying to get her out of the country was arrested in March.

Thai Students March

BANGKOK, Sept. 20 (AP).—Several thousand students demonstrated for the second day in a row today. They are seeking the right to vote for 18-year-olds and other changes in Thailand's draft constitution.

(Continued from Page 1)

orders from Mr. Jaworski. The prosecution is expected to have Mr. Nixon authenticate more than 30 White House tapes which may be used as evidence in the trial.

Another subpoena was also delivered commanding Mr. Nixon to give a deposition in a civil lawsuit over security measures taken at a Billy Graham rally in North Carolina in 1971.

Attorneys for the former president have filed a motion to quash the subpoena on the grounds of Mr. Nixon's health.

Wilson Requests East Germany to Release 2 Britons

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson intervened today in an effort to win freedom for two young Britons jailed for trying to smuggle their lovers out of that Communist country.

Mr. Wilson sent a message to the chairman of the state council, Horst Sindermann, expressing official concern at the imprisonment of a British girl and a man who had become involved with East Germans. He urged Mr. Sindermann to exercise his powers of clemency.

The two Britons are Susan Ballentine and Alan Watson, sentenced respectively to 5 years and 4 1/2 years in jail. They are in an East Berlin prison.

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Speaking to the National Newspaper Association, Mr. Laird said \$600 billion will be transferred from the West to the Middle East in the next six years.

"That's three times the total money reserves of the entire free-world block," he said. "Six hundred billion dollars is more than enough to buy every share of stock on the New York Stock Exchange and that's when it was at the level (Dow Jones average) of 750."

Mr. Jaworski suggested that the judge call Mr. Nixon's attorney, Herbert Miller, and ask if Mr. Nixon will appear at the trial.

"If Mr. Miller indicates that Mr. Nixon's condition is such that he may be unable to appear at the trial, the court could consider taking the customary step of appointing a team of medical experts to see Mr. Nixon and report their findings to the court."

If they find that Mr. Nixon is physically and mentally able to take the stand, the special prosecutor concluded, "that should

and the matter." If Mr. was unable to appear, Mr. said raised the possibility that testimony might be taken in form of a deposition.

However, Judge Scola later said that, since Mr. Nixon's attorney had made no formal request to quash the subpoenas, he takes no action for the moment. The judge has scheduled a hearing Tuesday with defense presentation attorneys. Finally, the question of Mr. Nixon's health will be discussed.

The former President was poached last month by a man to serve as a defense lawyer. It has been reported, the defense strategy involved claim that Ehrlichman was acting under orders. The former president was prime mover in the cover-up.

Mr. Nixon, while still probed had been named as an unindicted co-conspirator in the up by a grand jury which after being advised that a president could not be indicted. Following his resignation Nixon was pardoned of all White House offenses by President before any further action had been taken.

The pardon, while it made prosecution of the former president for the cover-up or other offenses impossible, also freed Mr. Nixon from the protection of the Fifth Amendment ban on incrimination. If Mr. Nixon stands, he will have to answer all legitimate questions truthfully or face contempt or perjury charges.

'Red Army' Robbery

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (UPI).—A man purporting to be a member of the Japanese Red Army, a branch bank of two men (84,500) money. He wanted the money to aid Palestinian.

U.S., Russia End Space Shot Talks

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP).—Tearing their work a success, teams of Soviet and American space technicians concluded a 25-day meeting here today on preparations for next year's joint Soyuz-Apollo space mission.

Soviet flight director Konstantin Bushuyev told a news conference that the working session "solved a whole set of problems" related to the flight program, transfer of crews, flight safety and other details.

In the joint mission, scheduled for next July, an American Apollo craft will dock with a Russian Soyuz vehicle in an effort to develop an international space rescue system.

U.S., Russia Resume Geneva SALT Talks

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Soviet and U.S. negotiators met here today at the second of a new series of talks about an agreement to limit their nuclear arsenals.

Neither side disclosed details of the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks at the Soviet diplomatic mission, but conference sources said the delegations, headed by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semynov and U.S. Ambassador-at-Large Alexis Johnson, would meet again Tuesday at the U.S. Mission.

Wilson Says Press Readies Smear Stories Against Him

LONDON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson, plunging into the heat of the general election campaign, said today the British press is out to smear him and the Labor party.

In a speech at Portsmouth, Mr. Wilson said "some of the press today the British press is out to smear him and the Labor party."

The Conservative party leader, Edward Heath, who was ousted as prime minister in the general election Feb. 28, reiterated a promise to invite men outside his party to join the government if he wins.

He said they would be invited to help tackle the country's economic crisis, which he has called the gravest since 1931. "I do not believe any party

Wilson Says Press Readies Smear Stories Against Him

in peacetime has ever made such a promise before—that if we secure a majority, our objective will be to use all the talent and experience available to a nation of over 60 million people. This is an offer which can indeed change the face of British politics," Mr. Heath said in a speech at the London suburb of Sidcup after filing his candidacy there.

Earlier, Queen Elizabeth II signed a proclamation dissolving Britain's shortest-lived Parliament of the century and clearing the way for the general election.

Her signature, delivered in the presence of four members of the Privy Council at Balmoral Castle, her Scottish summer home, was the signal for the election battle to get under way in earnest.

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Britain Says Jordan Admits Selling Arms to S. Africans

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Britain officially disclosed today that Jordan has admitted selling British-built Centurion tanks and a land-to-air missile system to South Africa.

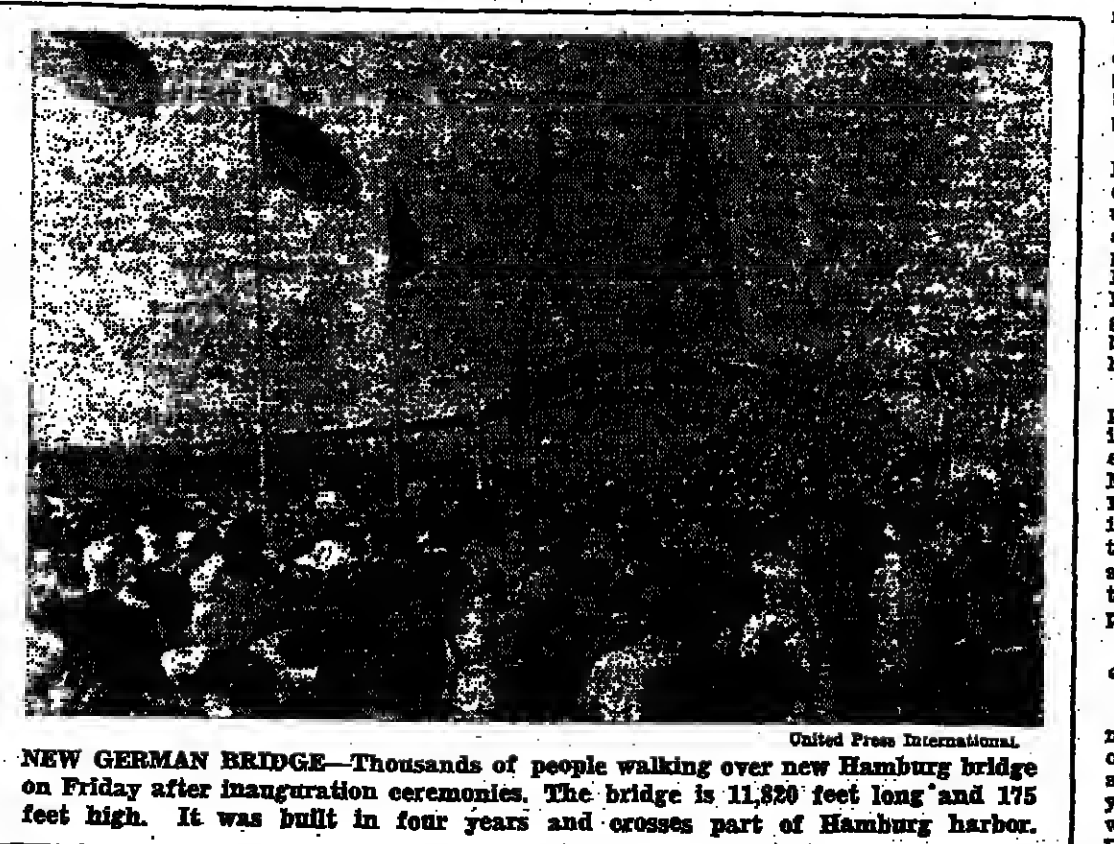
The Foreign Office said the clandestine deal, repeatedly denied by Jordan, represented a breach of certain arms supply contracts.

"We have left Jordan in no doubt about our strong feelings that British arms should have found their way to South Africa," an official source said.

Arms Embargo

Britain maintains a total arms embargo on South Africa to demonstrate its disapproval of that country's racial policies.

The Foreign Office said in a prepared statement that the Jordanian government "has given us an explanation of the circumstances" in which the deal was transacted.



NEW GERMAN BRIDGE—Thousands of people walking over new Hamburg bridge on Friday after inauguration ceremonies. The bridge is 11,820 feet long and 175 feet high. It was built in four years and crosses part of Hamburg harbor.

سكيا من الامم



## Setback for President

ate Rejects Ford Request  
Delay in Federal Pay Rise

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—President Ford lost his bid to delay a scheduled pay raise for federal employees until after the November election. The Senate rejected his request by a 52-46 vote.

The House also rejected his request by a 241-187 vote. The measure would have allowed a 3.6 percent pay raise for federal employees, which was 64 to 5, at the pay increase will be scheduled for Oct. 1 as scheduled. Mr. Ford had sought to save about \$700 million in the administration's eight-year budget.

rd Names Ronald Nessen,  
C Newsman, as Press Aide

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—President Ford personally named Ronald Nessen as his press secretary today.

Nessen, 40, with Mr. Ford for the last 10 years, told news- men in his view, "a press secretary doesn't always have to be a newsman."

Nessen was assigned to White House staff when he succeeded Mr. Nixon in 1969. He had traveled with Mr. Ford for the last eight months as press secretary, developing a close relationship with Mr. Ford and his family.

Nessen joined NBC in 1965. He covered former President Johnson's administration transferring to Vietnam in 1969.

Finland Ties

MANU, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—The Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced today that it had decided to establish diplomatic relations with the United States.

President Ford's secretary, Silberman, said today that the pardon was not a political move, but that executive privilege should have been exercised.

fourth cloture vote. Its failure was generally expected to kill the measure for this year.

But some proponents, encouraged by the close vote and citing two crucial actions that shaped it, called for a fifth attempt. A decision was not expected until next week.

The legislation, an issue in Congress for the last five years, would set up a new federal agency to speak for consumer interests.

And in a strategy shift reflecting administration concern over restrictions on its foreign aid program, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday told senators that he preferred delaying a congressional vote on the aid measure at this time.

Several sources reported that Mr. Kissinger told the Democratic caucus that he would rather have Congress continue the old foreign aid legislation for at least a few months, instead of voting on a bill which the administration feels is full of restrictions on executive authority.

Campaign Spending

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP)—House-Senate conferees on the reform bill for campaign spending recessed yesterday for at least a week. Two issues were still unresolved, but leaders on both sides expressed hope that they could agree on a bill this year.

Senate Rules Committee hearings on Nelson Rockefeller's nomination to be vice-president will prevent formal meetings next week and that will put Congress only two weeks away from its pre-election recess. But staff members plan to meet to discuss possible formulas for agreement.

The conferees have agreed on public financing of presidential campaigns. The issues remaining are public financing of congressional races and the makeup and powers of a commission to enforce campaign-spending laws.



Ronald Nessen

1965. There he suffered chest wounds from a grenade fragment while covering the war. Subsequently, Mr. Nessen reported for NBC from Europe, Latin America, Asia, and Africa before returning to the United States for the 1968 political campaign.

1st Policewoman  
Is Slain in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—A 24-year-old police rookie, fatally shot today about six blocks from the White House, was the first policewoman to be killed in the line of duty, the FBI said.

The policewoman, Gail Cobb, was assigned to routine patrol when she apparently responded to police radio reports that two suspicious men were fleeing from near a savings and loan association.

Miss Cobb was reportedly pursuing a suspect down the ramp of an underground parking ramp when he shot her with a handgun before she was able to draw her service revolver, police said.

A suspect later was taken into custody.

Mr. Silberman, who is running the Justice Department this week while Attorney General William French Smith is on vacation, said the argument that the pardon was premature takes three forms.

One is that "Mr. Nixon and his supporters would now be able to claim he is innocent and that he was railroaded from office."

Mr. Silberman added that he does not believe "a significant body of opinion in this country" believes that the former president was forced from office on false charges.



READY FOR ACTION—Boston policewoman walking in front of the Hyde Park High School on Thursday where trouble has erupted between white and black students.

Parents Picket  
Boston School  
In Busing Issue

BOSTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Attendance at East Boston High School was about one-third of normal today as several hundred students refused to cross a picket line set up by parents at the school, the mayor's office said.

The court-ordered busing program being implemented in South Boston and other sections of the city is not scheduled to be extended to East Boston High until January.

About 200 demonstrators gathered outside the East Boston School demonstrating in sympathy with anti-busing forces. The school has 1,400 students.

Attendance at South Boston High School also appeared to be declining today after a clash last night between about 500 persons and the city's tactical police force in the neighborhood. One man was charged with disorderly conduct during the clash.

American Spots  
Jupiter Satellite

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 20 (AP)—What is believed to be Jupiter's 13th moon—a tiny satellite no bigger than five miles in diameter—has been discovered by an astronomer at Palomar Observatory, it was announced yesterday.

Charles Kowal, 33, a research assistant at the Hale Observatories, found the body in photographs taken Sept. 10, 11 and 12 with the 48-inch Schmidt telescope.

There is more than 90 per cent certain that the object is a satellite and a very remote chance that it may be a comet or peculiar asteroid in Jupiter's vicinity," Mr. Kowal said.

Mr. Kowal said Jupiter's four largest moons were discovered by Galileo in 1610. Four others were found between 1914 and 1951.

Italian AF Jet Slams Into Building; 2 Die

FLORENCE, Sept. 20 (AP)—An Italian Air Force jet today crashed into a building at Quarracchi, a suburb of Florence, killing its two pilots. Five pedestrians were injured, the police said.

The crash demolished the top floor of the building and caused heavy damage to another, the police said. They said there was no one in that part of the building at the time.

Makarios Visit Is Set

BELOGRADE, Sept. 20 (UPI)—Archbishop Makarios, ousted Cypriot president, will visit Yugoslavia Sunday, the news agency Tanjug said.



Laurence Silberman

defendant was forced from office on false charges.

A second argument says Mr. Nixon should have been brought to trial "for the purpose of ad-

U.S. Is Releasing Deserters  
Under Ford's Clemency Plan

PORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 20 (AP)—Thirty-two deserters will be released this afternoon on 30-day paroles from Fort Leavenworth under President Ford's conditional clemency plan, a spokesman said.

Twenty-eight men left the Fort Bragg, N.C., stockade yesterday. The Fort Leavenworth spokesman said that 30 marines and two Air Force men were being processed for parole this morning and their release was expected in the afternoon. There are 95 men at Fort Leavenworth who are eligible for the clemency program, officials said.

A spokesman at Seagoville Federal Prison, near Dallas, said that four draft resisters have been released and 30 to 40 others in the district were eligible for clemency.

At Fort Bragg, the cases of 17 other prisoners are being studied to see if they qualify for the program.

Nine Vietnam war deserters are at the Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Clemency Center being processed under President Ford's conditional amnesty program, the Pentagon said today.

An additional 500 men have been released.

U.S. Confiscates  
19-Ton Shipment  
Of Marijuana

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—U.S. Customs officers seized nearly 19 tons of marijuana today at Nogales, Ariz., as it was being smuggled across the Mexican border, a Customs spokesman reported.

"This is believed to be the largest single seizure of marijuana ever made in the United States," Vernon Acree, the U.S. Customs commissioner said.

A Customs spokesman said four persons were arrested when officers seized two trucks carrying the marijuana. He said the marijuana was estimated to have a street value of about \$10.5 million.

11 Flee Miami Prison; Police Recapture 2

MIAMI, Sept. 20 (AP)—Two of 11 men escapees from the Dade County Jail were arrested early today as police units continued a search for nine others, including four accused of murder, who remained at large.

A detective arrested one fugitive at a street corner just after daybreak. Police said the man, who was waiting trial on charges of rape and assault, is a suspect in a rape that occurred after the jailbreak last night. Police earlier arrested another fugitive, seven blocks from the jail.

defining more facts," Mr. Silberman noted.

"I find the overwhelming mass of evidence adduced by the House committee to prove he was responsible for acts he would have been charged with in any criminal proceeding."

As for the argument that a trial, conviction and a jail sentence would deter future presidents from criminal acts, Mr. Silberman said he did not believe that proceeding with the case "would have added very much as a deterrent factor. In criminal justice, you look at punishment from the question of deterrence," he said.

"I am satisfied that the action of Congress and the view of the people after all the President did state that he [Mr. Nixon] left office in shame and disgrace—constitute ample deterrence to any future president who would be tempted to engage in illegal acts," Mr. Silberman said.

Rockefeller Places Fortune  
At \$62.5 Million Plus Trusts

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP)—Vice-presidential nominee Nelson Rockefeller said yesterday that the personal fortune of him and his wife is \$62.5 million and that he also receives the income during his lifetime from two trusts with total net assets of \$120 million.

The \$62.5-million figure updates an earlier report, filed with the Senate Rules and House Judiciary Committees, that put the former New York governor's net worth at \$33 million.

The nominees had not planned to announce any figures on his holdings until his appearance Monday at Rules Committee hearings on his nomination.

But he said the "leak" of the \$33-million figure had created an "incomplete and, therefore, misleading impression" of his financial position and he had decided to release total figures now "to keep the record straight."

The \$33-million estimate was first published in The Washington Post, which said that the figure was only preliminary and would be revised upward.

Mr. Rockefeller said "the difference between \$62.5 million and the \$33-million figure... is largely accounted for by the fact that the leaked figure did not include the value of art and real estate I have already pledged to be given away for public use and enjoyment after my death."

That alone, he said, accounted for \$20.5 million of the difference and updated appraisals of art and real-estate holdings for the remainder.

In addition to my personal assets, the four-time New York governor said, "I receive the income during my lifetime of two trusts with total net assets of \$120 million. This information was not included in the leak to the press."

Therefore, total assets owned

outright and in the trusts amount to approximately \$182.5 million."

Mr. Rockefeller's statement did not make it clear whether the principal of the \$120 million in trusts—believed to have been left him by his father, John D. Rockefeller Jr.—was available to him personally or whether his interest in the trusts consisted solely of the right to receive income from them, with the principal passing on to someone else later on.

Confusion on Point

His statement at one point appeared to indicate that he was only entitled to the income, but at another point he referred to the \$120 million as assets which raised his total asset figure to \$182.5 million. Aides did not provide any clarification.

The preliminary \$33-million figure given to the Rules and Judiciary Committees reportedly included about \$400,000 in cash, \$1 million in furnishings, \$2 million in boats, cars and planes, \$50,000 in jewelry, \$13 million in stocks (many listed at acquisition value rather than current market value), \$12.5 million in art, porcelain and silver (with some holdings listed at acquisition value) and about \$8 million in real estate. This adds up to \$37 million, but the nominee was said to have \$4 million in liabilities.

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Naples Police Seize  
7 in Drug Smuggling

NAPLES, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—Naples police said today they had uncovered an international drug smuggling ring operating between the Middle East and Canada.

Seven persons were arrested, including 64-year-old suspected Mafia boss Salvatore Zizzo. An eighth man was being sought, police said. The seven have been charged provisionally with criminal association.

At the Fort Benjamin Harrison processing center two men, who told authorities they were deserters, surrendered yesterday. They were believed to be the first Vietnam war deserters to turn themselves in since President Ford's program was announced.

A spokesman for the post said that a former Army man and a former marine walked into the center here yesterday. They were immediately identified.

In a development related to the freeing of deserters and draft evaders, Richard Roudsbush, President Ford's nominee to head the Veterans Administration, said yesterday that he would not tolerate assignment of the men to VA hospitals under the clemency program.

He said that such assignments would be an affront to veterans and added that there were other places for men granted clemency to fulfill their service obligations.

In New York, the Louis Harris poll said yesterday that there has been a sharp increase in the number of persons who favor a clemency program requiring deserters and draft resisters to perform two years of national service.

A spokesman for the organization said that a poll of 1,537 persons early this month showed 56 per cent favored a program along the lines of the President's and 38 per cent opposed it. He said that in January the public supported a similar position by 45 per cent to 43 per cent. Those polled recently opposed blanket amnesty 53 per cent to 37 per cent, he said. In January, the public was opposed to blanket amnesty by 56 per cent to 30 per cent.

Criticism in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 20 (UPI)—A group of American deserters and draft dodgers today called on U.S. Ambassador Robert Strauss-Hupe to present him with a letter informing the U.S. government that President Ford's amnesty proposal was "inadequate and unsatisfactory."

Mr. Strauss-Hupe refused to see the group of 11 and the 550-word letter was read to John Owens, counselor for political affairs.





## In 18-Month Period of Allende's Rule

## CIA Reportedly Subsidized Chilean Strikers

By Seymour M. Hersh  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (NYT).—The CIA secretly financed striking labor unions and trade groups in Chile for more than 18 months before President Salvador Allende was overthrown, intelligence sources revealed yesterday.

The sources said that the majority of more than \$7 million authorized for clandestine CIA activities in Chile was used in 1972 and 1973 to provide strike benefits and other means of support for anti-Allende strikers and workers.

CIA Director William Colby

had no comment when told of The New York Times' information.

In testimony yesterday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger asserted that the intelligence agency's involvement in Chile had been authorized solely to keep alive political parties and news media threatened by Allende's government. The clandestine activities, Mr. Kissinger said, were not aimed at subverting that government.

Among those heavily subsidized, the sources said, were the organizers of a nationwide truck strike that lasted 28 days in the fall of 1972, seriously disrupting Chile's economy and provoking the first of a series of labor crises for Allende.

Direct subsidies, the sources said, also were provided for a series of middle-class shopkeepers' strikes and a taxi strike, among others, that disrupted the capital city of Santiago in the summer of 1973, shortly before Allende was overthrown by a military coup.

At its peak, the 1973 strikes involved more than 250,000 truck drivers, shopkeepers and professionals who banded together in a middle-class movement that, many analysts have concluded, made a violent overthrow inevitable.

The Times' sources, while readily acknowledging the CIA's secret support of the middle classes, insisted that the Nixon administration's goal had not been to force an end to the presidency of Allende.

The sources noted that a request from the truckers union for more CIA financial aid in August, 1973, a month before the coup, was rejected by the "40 Committee," the intelligence review board chaired by Mr. Kissinger.

Nonetheless, the sources also conceded that some agency funds inevitably—as a high official put

it—"could have filtered" to the truckers union thereafter.

"If we give it to A, and then A gives it to B and C and D," the official said, "in a sense it's true that D got it but the question is—did we give it to A knowing that D would get it?"

The official added that it was "awfully hard" to maintain control over local field operatives, particularly when large sums of cash were involved.

A number of sources also explained that the CIA, by using the Chilean black market, was able to increase the basic buying power of the \$7 million estimated to have been spent on clandestine efforts between 1970 and 1973. The unofficial exchange rate, sources said, was as much as 800 per cent higher than the official rate, indicating that the CIA's cash could have had a local impact of more than \$40 million.

Broad Infiltration Effort

The sources depicted the general involvement of the CIA with the labor unions and trade groups as part of a broad effort to infiltrate all areas of Chile's governmental and political life. The sources said that by the end of the Allende period, the CIA had agents and informers in every major party making up Allende's Popular Unity coalition.

A troubling failure during the latter part of Allende's power, the sources said, was the CIA's inability to infiltrate the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, the major revolutionary group outside the Allende coalition.

At his news conference Monday night, President Ford declared his support for the CIA involvement in Chile and said that it had been authorized because "there was an effort being made by the Allende government to destroy opposition news media, both the writing press as well as the electronic press, and to destroy opposition political parties."

In fact, the Times' sources

agreed, less than half the money made available for clandestine activities in Chile was provided for the direct support of the allegedly threatened politicians, newspapers and radio-television stations referred to by Mr. Ford.

An official with first-hand knowledge of the decision-making on CIA's involvement with trade unions and organized strikers.

"Of course, the agency tries to support the people who believe in his aim," he said. "In the taxi cab driver strike, our goal is

make sure that he [the individual driver on strike] is not going to fold. The strike money was used to supply substitutes for people who believed in what you do."

"You've got to understand what was going on," the official added. "The intelligence reports coming to us were frightening. Allende would send Popular Unity representatives into a business and claim that the workers were complaining about high profits."

"Then they'd take over the books and raise the taxes 50 per cent," he said. "It was a very brutal policy."

"So our idea was to prevent this from working and money was the way to go," the official said. "What we really were doing was supporting a civilian resistance movement against an arbitrary government. Our target was the middle-class groups who were working against Allende."

"The whole point of this is that covert action provides a 1 per cent impetus for something that the people want anyway," he said. "In a civilized country, the CIA can only make a marginal input. It takes a lot of money and—this is most important—you don't do it unless you're told to by higher authority in Washington."

Some financial support for newspaper and radio stations was needed in Chile, the official explained, because "it wouldn't have been good to have strikes if nobody knows about it."

Most of the CIA funds invested for propaganda purposes, the official said, went to El Mercurio, the main opposition newspaper in Chile. "It was the only serious political force among the newspapers and television stations there," he said.

"As long as you don't make it sound like we were trying to start a coup, it'll be all right," the official added. "You've got to understand that he [Allende] was taxing them [the middle class] to death."

Move in Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP).—A bipartisan campaign was launched in Congress yesterday to tighten congressional policing power over the entire U.S. intelligence community.

It was announced by Republican Senators Howard Baker of Tennessee and Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, both veterans of the Senate Watergate investigation, which abounded in domestic espionage, applications of classic foreign espionage techniques.



A RELIGIOUS SIGN—The owner of this car obviously doesn't believe in signs, but this one at St. Athanasius, a Mt. Clemens, Mich., church, just might carry a heavier penalty than merely for a parking ticket.

## U.S. Seaman Dies After Navy Called His Illness Imaginary

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20 (AP).—Timothy Nunley, 19, who tried to convince Navy doctors that his illness was serious and not imaginary, died today of cancer.

Mr. Nunley was flown to Jacksonville Tuesday from Bethesda Naval Hospital near Washington and admitted to the Jacksonville Regional Naval Medical Center where he died shortly after midnight.

Mr. Nunley and his parents filed lawsuits seeking \$6.5 million from the government on the grounds that Navy doctors at three bases failed to diagnose his illness correctly until it was too late to operate.

In April, the Navy issued a statement admitting Navy doctors failed to diagnose Mr. Nunley's condition and saying that "appropriate disciplinary and corrective action has been taken."

Mrs. Robert Nunley has accused Navy doctors of treating her son like a fool when he begged for their help.

"My son was humiliated and degraded. When he went to the

Navy doctors, they told him there was nothing wrong; it was all in his head," Mrs. Nunley said in an interview earlier this year.

Her son enlisted in the Navy last September and after passing a physical was sent to boot camp in Orlando, Fla., where he first reported sick.

He went to other doctors at Mayport Naval Station near Jacksonville when home on leave, and to doctors at Great Lakes Naval Station near Chicago after being assigned there.

"He had lost 40 pounds, had a three-inch mass sticking out of his abdomen, his vision was blurred and he couldn't eat," Mrs. Nunley said. "But the doctor at Great Lakes told him there was nothing wrong, except to his head and warned, 'Don't come back here.'"

Mrs. Nunley said that incident occurred on Jan. 7. Two days later, she sent a letter to the Navy and on Jan. 11 Navy officials discovered that Mr. Nunley was suffering from cancer. They said then that he might live only two weeks.

## Risk of Breast Cancer For In Some Hypertension Dr

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Three medical studies published here yesterday suggest that the risk of breast cancer for women over 50 is three to four times higher if they are taking reserpine and related drugs used for hypertension and cholesterol.

The studies—made separately in Boston, Bristol, England, and Helsinki—were published in the British medical magazine The Lancet. It said that doctors "face some difficult decisions" as a result of the findings since the drugs have been in common use for 20 years, particularly in the treatment of mild hypertension.

The drugs believed to be associated with breast cancer are derived from the roots of the shrub Rauwolfia Serpentina, which comes from India and which has been known for centuries in Hindu writings for its tranquilizing effects.

Scores of preparations on the market include whole rauwolfia root extract, isolated alkaloids such as reserpine and reserpinamine, or rauwolfia derivative combined with other drugs.

"Do the therapeutic advantages outweigh the possible cancer risk?" The Lancet asked. "In many cases the initial answer must be no. In the next few weeks doctors must be reflecting on possible alternative treatments."

The studies grew out of what was called an "entirely unsuspected finding" of a program carried out by Boston University Medical Center in 24 area hospitals in 1972.

After the initial discovery, the findings were pursued further at Oxford University and at the University Hospital, Helsinki.

The magazine said that the conclusion of all three studies was that the higher risk of breast cancer among reserpine takers was related both to dosage and the duration of treatment with rauwolfia derivatives. The report indicated that women of premenopausal age were less likely to develop the cancer. Hypertension itself was not a risk factor, the studies said.

The Boston study implicated rauwolfia as a risk in several rarer forms of cancer—of the brain, uterus, ovary, pancreas, skin and kidney—but no increased risk was detected for cancer of the lung or bowel.

"Evidently," said The Lancet, "men, as well as women, therefore may be at hazard."

The Boston study compared the

Only a week ago, and extracurricular were canceled.

The three ministers the protest, were a bond pending appeals jail terms handed at Kanawha County Circuit Court. The three were Wednesday at the co of Education offices of the injunction.

Freed on \$2,500 bond the Rev. Avis Hill Charles Quigley, and Ben Grady Jr. all jail terms. Mr. Hill \$650; Mr. Quigley, \$5 Grady, \$350.

Eight others who w with the three lea leased.

The demonstrators to the school system of about \$500,000 w textbooks. They c books are designed t tions about the wis and that they aim t the morals and p attitudes of the stu

The Board of Ed agreed to withdraw from the schools t till a special commit them and decide w should be used. The of citizens and ed hold its first meeting

Those opposed to it want them permanent Coal miners were p protest which closed, eral industries in W day, coal operation w about 25 per cent o County's mines w though none had full mines in Boone Cou Charleston, were wo least one mine in Ra and one in Logan mained idle.

Edna Best

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Edna Best, 74, stage and movie star and a former wife of actor Robert Montgomery, died at a private clinic Wednesday after a long illness.

Miss Best, a native of Britain, went to the United States in 1939 and became a naturalized citizen. She starred with the late Noel Coward in several of his plays in London in the 1920s and 1930s and later appeared in such films as "Intermezzo."

Claudia Morgan

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP).—Claudia Morgan, 62, an actress who starred in "The Man Who Came to Dinner" and "Ten Little Indians" on Broadway, died Tuesday. She played in more than 30 Broadway shows but was perhaps better known for her radio role as the wisecracking wife of Nick Charles in "The Thin Man" series in the 1940s.

Mrs. Bela Kun

VIRGINIA, Sept. 20 (AP).—Mrs. Bela Kun, 84, widow of the founder of the Communist-style Hungarian Republic of Councils in 1919 and herself a Communist, has died, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported Tuesday.

Her husband is believed to have died in prison in the Soviet Union or to have been executed during the purges of the 1930s.

IATA Votes to Allow Charter Lines to Join

MONTREAL, Sept. 20 (AP).—The International Air Transport Association, which sets international air fares, voted unanimously yesterday to allow charter airlines to become IATA members.

Officials described the decision to bring in the hitherto banned charter lines as the first major change in the organization's composition since the early 1940s. Charter lines anywhere in the world will be allowed to join. But only those operating charters between the Western Hemisphere and Europe will be allowed to participate in IATA's traffic conference, which sets fares and service conditions.

Amnesty Data in

PARIS, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The French government is providing preliminary information on President Ford's program for draft evaders, the U.S. Embassy announced today.

Chess Game Adj

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Viktor Korchnoi today adjourned his match to decide a chess world championship match to tomorrow.

move of the third game match to decide a chess world chess champion. Fischer, Karpor, current a 1-0 lead.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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Mr. Murray Gorman, Asst. Vice President, International Division  
Royal Palm Beach Colony, Inc., Box D-4666 Herald, Paris  
8080 N.E. 5th Avenue, Miami, Florida 33138  
or Telex 518767 RPBC MIA

## MARKETING SPECIALIST

American manufacturing firm in Belgium has opening for a very dynamic male or female marketing specialist; it sells to the textile and garment trade through agents in all European countries; the candidate selected will contact and train these agents, visit key accounts, conduct promotional campaigns, organize trade fairs; the agent will be on results, salary and commissions will be commensurate with these results; the post could lead to Vice-President Marketing.

A successful background in sales, while not necessary, will be commendable; the candidate must have excellent knowledge of English and French and if possible German, must be able to work with and through people at all levels.

Letters with complete background and photo to:  
President, UNIFAST MANUFACTURING  
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Many of these job offers have been published in national newspapers as well...

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Many international companies cannot afford to overlook the rest of Europe when they need the right person. They normally want this new executive yesterday. That's why the job offer is published in the International Herald Tribune as well.

Reach Across Europe for the Right Person

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Well-known manufacturer of consumer durables with extensive worldwide operations has two immediate openings offering attractive long-term career prospects:

## MARKETING MANAGER IN MALAYSIA

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based in Jakarta

Successful applicants will assume responsibility for forecasting, planning and directing marketing activities, through both direct and indirect distribution channels; in these rapidly growing markets for our products.

Because success will require in-depth knowledge of social and cultural influences on the market, we are seeking a Malaysian and an Indonesian national for these positions. Qualifications should include a university degree or equivalent, and approximately 5 years marketing experience, including marketing management.

Respond in strict confidence, including details of your background and present compensation, to:

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Minimum 10 years experience

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FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING JOBS OFFERED	JOBS FILLED
1. Finance Controller for a large European company	1
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## Thursday, 26 SEPTEMBER

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150 من المجلد



Thousands of copies of Saigon newspaper being burned to protest press restrictions.

## After Newspaper Editions Seized

## Anti-Regime Protest Held in Saigon

James M. Markham  
SAIGON, Sept. 20 (NYT).—A hundred demonstrators gathered in Saigon's streets this morning in the first large-scale government protest here since the signing of the Paris peace agreements 19 months ago.

The demonstration was triggered by government orders to confiscate today's editions of three Saigon newspapers that had published the full text of a Catholic

## Saigon Loses Radio Contact With Post Attacked by Reds

SAIGON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Radio to the north was lost today with the seizure of a radio station in the south. The station was attacked by 50 North Vietnamese troops at least 50 miles from the city. Reports indicated that one marine was killed, four wounded and 17 were missing. North Vietnamese casualties were not known.

In Phnom Penh, the United States provided Cambodia with an additional \$19.5 million in aid yesterday under an agreement signed today by Ambassador John G. Hunter and the acting foreign minister, the U.S. Embassy announced.

Of that sum, \$18.5 million goes to the commodity import program which enables Khmer farmers to buy American dollars to buy certain essential items abroad, such as spare parts, chemicals, machinery and fertilizer.

The remaining \$1 million was added to the multinational exchange support fund to prop up Cambodia's currency, the embassy said.

## Hostility Remains

## Diplomatic Ritual Smooths South Korean, Japan Rift

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Sept. 20 (NYT).—South and Japan formally resumed a month-long diplomatic rift yesterday with an exchange of letters that did little to the hostility between the two nations in northeast Asia.

That enraged the Koreans, who spent 36 years under Japanese colonial rule, and none more so than President Park, who once was a lieutenant in the Japanese Army. It was to be a Japanese gesture that Mr. Shinra went to the Blue House, Mr. Park's executive office, for a meeting yesterday.

Japanese diplomatic sources said Premier Tanaka's letter expressed condolences for the death of Mrs. Park, that Japan felt deep regret that the plot had been concocted in Japan, promised that Japan would investigate the plot and pledged its best efforts to prevent a recurrence.

Since that failed to satisfy President Park, Korean officials reported that Mr. Shinra said Japan felt very responsible for the incident, would sternly punish offenders in Japan and would do its best to prevent activities in the South Korean government.

The Koreans also reported that Foreign Minister Kim told down Mr. Shinra's remarks, then asked the Japanese envoy to confirm them, which Mr. Shinra did.

Each side can interpret and explain today's ritual any way it pleases. The Koreans can say they got a written apology, the Japanese that they orally expressed regret. The Koreans can say that they have a Japanese promise to control North Koreans in Japan; the Japanese can say they will merely enforce their own laws.

Ford to Visit Seoul  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—President Ford has accepted an invitation from President Park to visit South Korea on Nov. 22 and 23, a White House spokesman said today.

Mr. Ford will go to Korea following an already scheduled three-day visit to Japan on Nov. 19.

19 Die in Iranian Wreck  
TEHRAN, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Nineteen persons were killed and 20 others injured when a passenger bus and a car collided with a trailer on a highway about 150 miles south of here, it was reported yesterday.

## Following Outcry Abroad

## Moscow, in Reversal, Agrees To Nonconformist Art Show

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (NYT).—Soviet authorities, who encountered an outcry abroad after the forcible disruption of an unofficial outdoor art show Sunday, reversed themselves today and told a group of nonconformist artists that they could hold another show next week.

A spokesman for the artists said that Mikhail Shkolin, deputy director of the culture administration of the Moscow City Council, had told four of their representatives this afternoon that the group could have a show Sept. 28 in the woods near Izmailovsky Park.

The site, on the northeastern edge of Moscow, is far from the area first chosen by the artists. Izmailovsky Park has been used for various exhibitions and is not far from the area that Moscow proposes as the headquarters for the 1980 Olympics.

After the first show had been violently disrupted by bands of vigilantes, some of whom were later identified as plainclothes policemen, the artists had appealed to the government for approval for an outdoor show on Sept. 29.

Alexander Glaser, a poet-translator and art collector who acts as spokesman for the group, said today that the artists had been surprised by the quick approval.

The four artists' representatives who met with Mr. Shkolin, he said, had withheld acceptance until they could talk with the others and inspect the site. Some of the artists were disappointed that a Saturday had been offered, instead of the originally requested Sunday.

Privately, the artists credited the international outcry touched off by the violent disruption of the first show—and the embarrassment felt by at least some elements of the leadership by the image of bulldozers and vigilantes ripping up paintings—with persuading the Kremlin to reverse its position.

Semiofficial Soviet sources, in an effort to absolve the Soviet leadership of responsibility for the first fracas, have attributed it to decisions made on the Moscow city level.

200 Killed By Hurricane In Honduras  
GUATEMALA CITY, Sept. 20 (AP).—This hurricane designated as Fifi has left about 200 persons dead in northern Honduras, the Honduran National Emergency Committee said today. It reported that the north coast town of Trujillo was wiped out.

The figure of 200 is conservative, said Mat. Blasquez Regalado of the emergency committee in Honduras. "It could easily reach 400."

The Honduran committee said that there was heavy flooding and that bridges and communication lines were washed out.

The storm raked northern Honduras yesterday with sustained winds of 110 miles an hour and gusts reaching 140 miles an hour.

The hurricane, now downgraded to a tropical storm, pushed into southern Mexico today.

The National Emergency Relief Committee in El Salvador said that at least 10 persons were killed in that country. There were no confirmed deaths in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Belize (formerly British Honduras), all of which suffered damage to roads, bridges, communications and electrical services.

The populated area hit hardest apparently was around the Honduran town of Ceiba, on the Caribbean coast. The emergency committee said that 41 persons were killed there.

The committee said that 12 of the confirmed dead were children who were swept away by a flash flood in the small inland town of Progreso.

Guasaja, a small town on an island off the Honduran coast, was reported 80 per cent destroyed, and the town of Teacapan, on a neighboring island, was about 40 per cent destroyed, officials said. But most of the inhabitants were believed to have been evacuated before the storm struck.

The U.S. Air Force ordered two small planes and two helicopters from bases in Panama to fly to Honduras for a damage survey. The U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, said that American relief planes were expected with generators, food, medicine, clothing and other supplies.

Rhodesia Claims Terrorists Slain  
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 20 (AP).—The security forces said today that 10 terrorists had been killed in a combined ground and air attack on "a terrorist group in the operational area" of Rhodesia.

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## Irish Official Urges Dublin To Abandon Claim to Ulster

By Hedrick Smith

DUBLIN, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Justice Minister Patrick Cosgrave said tonight that the Irish Republic should give up its controversial claim to Northern Ireland.

He described Articles 2 and 3 of the Irish Constitution, which lay claim to the six counties of the North, as "non-effective in practice and legalistic."

Mr. Cosgrave's speech was interpreted in political circles as heralding a major shift in government thinking on the question of partition. He called for a nationwide referendum to repeal the articles in the constitution which claimed jurisdiction over Northern Ireland.

"A referendum in which these articles would be repealed by an overwhelming majority of the Irish people would then, indeed, leave the way clear for an Irish dimension which would be real."

Mr. Cosgrave's speech, according to political sources, had the full backing of Premier Liam Cosgrave's coalition government. It was being interpreted as a move to test public reaction to this highly controversial question in the republic.

If the reaction is favorable, Mr. Cosgrave is expected to go ahead with plans for such a referendum, these sources said.

Mr. Cosgrave's speech followed by a few days his secret meeting with Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees at a heavily guarded military air base outside Dublin.

Cosgrave-Wilson Meeting  
It also followed a meeting between Premier Cosgrave and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in London.

In his speech, Mr. Cosgrave said that a decision to repeal the articles would be a "gesture of repudiation" to Northern Protestants for the violence of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

"The question now for us in the South is, 'Are we big enough to fulfill this obligation and make the necessary gesture,'" Mr. Cosgrave said.

UNESCO Nominates Senegalese as Head  
PARIS, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The Executive Council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization today unanimously nominated Mbaye Diop of Senegal as the next director general of UNESCO.

Mr. Diop's candidature will be proposed to a general conference of the UNESCO membership Oct. 17, a UNESCO spokesman said. Mr. Diop would be the first black African to head any UN organization, the spokesman said.

Swiss Railmen Get Fowl Calls  
BERN, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Railmen at the small Swiss station of Bern-Stockacker have been ordered to use hand signals as well as a whistle to start trains.

A caged blackbird on a neighboring balcony has become too expert at imitating the conductors' whistles.

Chou Is Visited By Mrs. Marcos At His Hospital  
PEKING, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, who has been ill for the last four months, today met Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of the Philippines President, for about an hour in a hospital, a Chinese spokesman said. Mrs. Marcos later told newsmen that Mr. Chou was "very well. He looked very well."

It was the first time in six weeks that the 76-year-old Chinese leader had received a foreign guest.

His last public appearance was at a reception to mark China's Army Day July 31. He later suffered a setback.

Since then, three African heads of state have visited China without seeing Mr. Chou. The official explanation was that he was in a hospital and too ill to receive visitors.

## THE SEIKO QUARTZ IS CHANGING THE WORLD'S STANDARD OF ACCURACY.

It's at least four times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch.

The Seiko Quartz has no mainspring, no balance wheel, no alloy tuning fork. Instead, the time is kept by a tiny gold-coated quartz crystal which is vacuum-sealed in a capsule. It oscillates at exactly 16,384 times a second. (In comparison, an alloy tuning fork averages only 380 oscillations a second.) Its accuracy you can see as the second hand moves in a precise one step motion every single second. That's why the Seiko Quartz is accurate, not just within seconds per day or per week, but within seconds per month.

Depending on the model you choose (and Seiko has the biggest selection of quartz watches), the Seiko Quartz is from 4 to 80 times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch. It's what you'd expect from the people who sold the first quartz watch and who sell more than anybody else in the world.

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Someday all watches will be made this way.

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## 50,000 Rally in Plaza Mrs. Peron Seeks Workers' Backing

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 20 (AP).—To rhythmic chants of "Isabel, Isabel" and "Peron is present," President Juan Peron's widow made a dramatic balcony appearance before 50,000 workers today to rally support against a terrorist threat to her government.

As she spoke, police reported another killing, the 12th in six days. More than 100 bombs have been set off in the last week in violence attributed to the extreme left wing and right wing of the Peronist movement.

Julio Troxler, a former deputy police chief in Buenos Aires and a leftist Peronist, was pushed from a moving car and then shot in a southern section of the capital.

The method of his assassination was similar to the slaying Monday of two other leftist Peronists. Absent from the crowd cheering Mrs. Peron in the Plaza de Mayo were the thousands of leftist Peronist youths and their militant wing, the Montoneros, who have declared guerrilla war against the state.



Isabel Peron

Yesterday, Montoneros disguised as policemen and telephone repairmen kidnapped two brothers who head a major grain company.

pany Jorge Born, 41, and Juan Born, 39. A business executive and a chauffeur were killed.

The Montoneros said they will try the brothers for "offenses" by their company. Bunge and Born.

In her address, Mrs. Peron, who became President July 1, said: "Peron, from where he is, will be happy because he is seeing his people congregated in the Plaza de Mayo. I am nothing more than his executor."

She had just signed a labor law, amending legislation implemented during Peron's 1946-55 dictatorship. It grants workers protection from arbitrary firing, permits them to inspect their company's books and gives them the benefit of the doubt in labor disputes.

The General Labor Confederation ordered its 2 1/2 million members to stop work for eight hours to swell the crowd for Mrs. Peron. The former dictator and his first wife, Evita, used to electrify the crowds whenever they appeared on the balcony.

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Swiss Railmen Get Fowl Calls  
BERN, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Railmen at the small Swiss station of Bern-Stockacker have been ordered to use hand signals as well as a whistle to start trains.

A caged blackbird on a neighboring balcony has become too expert at imitating the conductors' whistles.

Chou Is Visited By Mrs. Marcos At His Hospital  
PEKING, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, who has been ill for the last four months, today met Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of the Philippines President, for about an hour in a hospital, a Chinese spokesman said. Mrs. Marcos later told newsmen that Mr. Chou was "very well. He looked very well."

It was the first time in six weeks that the 76-year-old Chinese leader had received a foreign guest.

His last public appearance was at a reception to mark China's Army Day July 31. He later suffered a setback.

Since then, three African heads of state have visited China without seeing Mr. Chou. The official explanation was that he was in a hospital and too ill to receive visitors.

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## Food, Oil and the President

President Ford's warning at the United Nations to the oil-producing countries does not, unfortunately, offer much comfort to the rest of the world. He suggested that no country, rich or poor, could escape the consequences of a spread of economic warfare. That much is certainly evident. But if there was an implication that the United States might retaliate against the oil producers through its food policy, that threat does not seem very persuasive.

"The attempt by any country to use one commodity for political purposes," the President said, "will inevitably tempt other countries to use their commodities for their own purposes. . . . It has not been our policy to use food as a political weapon despite the oil embargo and recent oil-price and production decisions." The sentence seems to hint: so far, at least. But the reality of the matter is that there is no way for America to use its food exports as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is using its oil exports. It would be immoral to try it, and as a practical matter it certainly would not work. The oil-exporting countries' need for food is a very small proportion of world trade, and any attempt to operate a retaliatory campaign would promise enormous damage to hungry people in other countries. While it is true that the United States has not been using its agricultural exports as a political weapon, it is also true that the tremendous rises in U.S. agricultural prices have caused as much hardship among its customers abroad as among consumers at home.

The real threat to the newly-rich oil exporting nations is, rather, a world with no stable currencies in which to count their vast wealth, no safe investments in which to hold it, and no free and orderly markets into which to ship the goods that their own industrial development programs are beginning to produce. The real danger of unrestrained increases in oil prices is less a world depression than a general retreat into aggressively mercantilist and protectionist trade and financial strategies by governments as they fight to protect their own people's accustomed standards of living. That is not a prospect that any sensible person can welcome. But tit for tat retaliation by the United States seems very unlikely in the near future, if only because U.S. dependence on imported oil is still rising. America is currently importing more oil—and specifically more Middle Eastern and African oil—than a year ago, before the Arab embargo. The President asks the oil exporting countries "to define their conception of a global policy

on energy." But they do not seem to have any global policy, other than maximizing their earnings in the shortest term possible. Speeches at the United Nations do not, lamentably, seem to have much effect on events regardless of the high motives or high office of the speaker. President Ford's address covered some of the same ground as Secretary of State Kissinger's speech at the same place last April. Mr. Kissinger also called for world cooperation as the better alternative to economic hostilities. He too laid heavy emphasis on the threat to world order contained in high oil prices and reduced food supplies. But since then, the OPEC nations have steadily and repeatedly raised prices and, with the American drought this summer, world food supplies are lower than ever.

President Ford made the welcome announcement that the United States will increase its budget for food to nations in need. But he offered no firm figures. It seems that the actual amounts remain to be worked out as we go along, season to season, depending on the state of U.S. markets as well as the massive scale of need abroad. U.S. shipments of foodstuffs—mainly wheat, rice and feed grains—to poor nations ran to about 15 million tons a year in the mid-1960s. Currently they are less than one-fourth that level. In dollars, for the past several years, the program has remained in the range of \$1 billion a year. But the price of wheat, for example, has tripled since 1972. If the President increases the spending on food aid by \$500 million a year, the highest figure under discussion, that will be barely enough to hold shipments to last year's quantity.

The President's address was a cautious venture into that part of his new office that is least familiar to him. Perhaps his listeners would be best advised not to search it for details and hints. It is wiser to read the speech for its broad outline, which leads to two points. First, the United States will not abandon its responsibility to send food abroad to alleviate hunger, even though the drastic changes in U.S. circumstances make that responsibility unprecedentedly difficult and expensive for Americans this year. Second, the OPEC governments would be well advised to remember that no one has a greater interest in international order than those countries that are small, rich, vulnerable and increasingly dependent on access to world markets. Both of those truths deserve the most careful consideration by Mr. Ford's listeners at the United Nations.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Covert Abuses

President Ford's defense of "covert action" by intelligence organizations against foreign governments is faulty both in its particular application to Chile and as a general tenet of foreign policy. The belatedly-revealed campaign against the government of the late President Salvador Allende adds just one more example of how executive powers can be abused when the element of effective accountability is absent.

Mr. Ford tried to put the most benign face upon the dubious Chilean exploits of his predecessor's administration at his Monday news conference, and again in meeting congressional leaders. Money was indeed spent to influence Chile's political process, he conceded, despite all the previous denials by senior government officials who knew better. But the President explained that this was done only "to help and assist the preservation of opposition newspapers and electronic media and to preserve opposition political parties." This explanation might be more convincing if there were any record of similar concern for democratic opposition voices in Greece under the military junta, for example, or in totalitarian South Vietnam or South Korea today—or for that matter in post-Allende Chile.

The broader question is whether such covert activities were properly conceived and policed inside the government, the legislative as well as executive branch. Key congressional leaders who are supposed to be informed of such operations claim they were kept in the dark. Responsible committees

of Congress were misled in sworn testimony by administration officials. Inside the executive branch the so-called 40 Committee for Intelligence Oversight, chaired by Henry Kissinger as President Nixon's national security adviser, reportedly orchestrated the anti-Allende campaign, even as government spokesmen at all levels were insistently denying any intervention in Chilean affairs.

It is not enough for the President and secretary of state simply to brief invited congressmen on controversial actions once they become known, as happened on Thursday. As we have long advocated, the Congress should insist on more effective oversight procedures than have been exercised so far; one aim should be to break up the concentration of decision-making power in the hands of one man or a small group of anonymous officials under the limited accountability that, more than anything else, invites free-wheeling abuse of power.

It would be a rash statement to say that there is never a need for covert intelligence operations in the modern world, but stringent criteria must be established and enforced before resorting to such dangerous techniques. Lyman Kirkpatrick, one of the nation's most experienced intelligence executives, observed several years ago: "The use of 'covert action' for the implementation of foreign policy may be even counterproductive when successful; when unsuccessful it can be catastrophic."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Dealing With Terrorists

An unshakable wish by the collective consciousness (of every nation) not to give in an inch to the sordid and tricky of violence (by terrorists) is irreplaceable. Israel has understood it. Eastern countries as well. Is it then only in the West that one finds this spectacle of crazy disarray, and sees the proof of the weakness of an abstract self-

defeating pseudo-humanism? . . . It is no longer tolerable to go on considering the responsibility for the death of innocent people as something shared, the responsibility rests entirely with those who deliberately kill children and take hostages. The slightest weakness in the face of this is an encouragement to new crimes.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 21, 1899

PARIS—This morning l'Aurore published the following: "The Government of the Republic gives me back my liberty, but it is nothing to me without honor. From this day forth I will continue to seek the reparation of the terrible judicial error of which I am still the victim. I want all of France and every Frenchman to know that I am innocent and was condemned for an abominable crime committed by someone else. . . ."—Alfred Dreyfus.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 21, 1924

PHILADELPHIA—In the course of an address delivered here yesterday in connection with the centenary of the founding of the Franklin Institute, Gen. A. E. Williams of the U.S. War Department said that the next war would witness the introduction of an anti-aircraft gun firing a 15-pound shell with deadly accuracy and thus constituting an almost perfect defense against the bombing of cities (large or small) from the air.



## End of the Treaty of Rome?

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—A different kind of Europe was being talked about following Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's dinner party last weekend, and the EEC commissioners who have been calling the new schemes a violation of the Treaty of Rome are quite right.

That treaty, the European Economic Community's constitution, made the commission into the EEC executive body. The Council of Ministers, the focus of attention at the dinner of the nine EEC leaders, has the power to accept or reject commission proposals, but it is the commission that is responsible for policy-making.

The commission has fallen on hard times. De Gaulle's old attacks on it as a band of expatriates now come from all sides, including the West Germans, who have made it the cruelest blow of all. Helmut Schmidt has been castigating the civil servants of Brussels almost daily with Harold Wilson getting off occasional potshots and Prime Minister Chirac recently branding one commissioner's remarks as not worthy of a Frenchman.

### Identity

The relative merits of the commission and the Council of Ministers is a subject of much debate. The difference between those two bodies is the difference between federation and confederation. The council is a group of national foreign ministers who meet to make common policy. The commission is "European," supranational, and commissioners are supposed to lose their national identity when they go to Brussels. Mr. Chirac should read the Treaty of Rome before criticizing François-Xavier Ortoli, president of the commission.

But the evidence is that the powers the Treaty of Rome bestowed on the commission have in fact blocked, as much as anything, the political development of Europe. De Gaulle would not delegate authority to a group of civil servants. In 1955-56, France boycotted the EEC for seven months because it did not like a series of far-reaching commission proposals (later all adopted).

Fifteen years ago, without De Gaulle, Europe might have become the supranational Europe of the Treaty of Rome. De Gaulle stopped that kind of Europe in its tracks, and today, the Europe of Giscard d'Estaing, Helmut Schmidt and the British is taking on a quite different outline. If there was any meeting of the minds among these Big Three of the EEC at Giscard's dinner it was that Europe must start down the road to confederation without any thought to what might lie farther ahead. Even Mr. Wilson showed enthusiasm for the idea, and a close reading of the transcript of Wilson's briefing following the dinner attests to his pro-European tone. Though he snipes away at the commission, one gets the strong impression that Wilson wants to keep Britain in Europe, and that a confederation under control of the council is precisely his view of Europe.

### Cornerstone

West German and French leaders alike now proclaim European policy as the cornerstone of their foreign policies. On Thursday, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told the Bundestag, "European unity is the central theme of our foreign policy." Schmidt is providing much of

the energy behind the new plans. Sources who attended the dinner said that there was a "pre-arranged signal" between Giscard and Schmidt that allowed Schmidt to open the talks with his revisionist plans. Giscard, when his turn came to talk, did the political philosophizing on Europe while Schmidt talked of organization and economics. Wilson never mentioned the word "renegotiation." British sources said later the tone of the dinner was utterly "iconoclastic."

The new plan goes something like this: The Council of Ministers, made up of nine foreign ministers, becomes the executive of the confederation, a kind of Ministry of Europe. The council would be assisted by a standing political secretariat and by the commission, which would become basically an administrative body thereby violating the Treaty of Rome. Frequent dinner meetings similar to last week's would help the nine national leaders direct the council's work.

In the interests of efficiency, there would be some softening of rule of unanimity in council voting, broadening the areas in which majority vote can prevail. This would not, however, go as far as the Treaty of Rome provides toward total majority rule. Once there was only De Gaulle who opposed majority rule. Now the West Germans, the bankers of Europe, are concerned about whether the other eight nations might have to spend West German money, and the British, perhaps overplaying their North Sea oil card, want a veto for their oil. But council decision-making would in principle be improved.

In the new plan, the European Parliament, which never has become what the Rome Treaty set out for it, would play a larger role, with its members, by degrees, becoming directly elected. It would legislate on European questions, continuing to control the community's ever-growing budget.

The key to the success of the plan, and to development beyond an embryonic confederation of nation-states, would be how well the overhauled mechanisms function together. Would the gears mesh? For example, what would be the relation between the directly-elected European Parliament and the national parliaments? To what degree would the council be responsible to the European Parliament as the commission now is?

Those are basic questions in any democratic system. Europeans are fond of ignoring the American federation as any model.

## Letters

### Nixon's Health

One of the most disastrous effects of the Nixon administration has been the climate of distrust it has left in its wake. It is hateful to have to entertain suspicions where once one would not have dreamed of entertaining them, but the report that Mr. Nixon has refused to go into a hospital, despite the fact that he now has a second blood clot, cannot help but arouse suspicion.

Does the ex-president refuse to go into a hospital because in a hospital he would be exposed to trained professional observers who would know exactly how good or how bad his health actually is?

The ex-president has been subpoenaed as a witness in the

trial of John Ehrlichman, and frequent reports of his supposedly poor condition, coming from sources close to him, may mean that he is planning to ask to be excused on the grounds that his health will not stand it.

If such a plea is advanced, would it not be wise for the court to stipulate that Mr. Nixon be examined by a panel of medical experts who have had no connection with the Nixon administration and who could give a detached, impersonal and purely scientific report? The decision of such a panel could be accepted by everybody, with no room left for nagging doubts, and it would, after all, be the fairest thing for Mr. Nixon himself.

MARGARET HALSEY, London.

Patrick Henry, arguing in vain against the federal constitution at the Virginia ratifying convention, said on June 5, 1788: "Shall we imitate those governments who have gone from a simple to a splendid government? Such a government is incompatible with the genius of republicanism."

The American republic survived and so did Virginia. The current debate here is in what form Europe is to survive.

WASHINGTON.—The week's mail brought three speeches by three wise men—two of whom, regrettably, must be made flesh by events.

Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., the deputy majority leader of the Senate, sent me excerpts of his speech to the Southern Democratic caucusmen in Norfolk, predicting a bright future for the Democratic party.

Elliot Richardson, the former almost-everything, forwarded a copy of an address he had made at the University of Pittsburgh indicating that he believed, even in the depths of the Watergate valley last spring, that the Republican party still had the capacity to gain a governing majority in the country again.

And Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon, that marvelous Republican maverick, dispatched the text of his speech at a Reed College convocation, where he hinted, less than subtly, that his vaguely defined "third force" may be the wave of the political future.

The rhetoric in all three speeches is compelling, and it is only cruel logic that forces one to conclude that two-thirds of these worthies just have to be wrong. Well, maybe not. Like pundits and pro football prophets, they manage to hedge their bets.

## U.S.-Cuba Relations: A Complex of Problem

By Morris Rothenberg

MIAMI—The question of resumption of U.S. relations with Cuba involves a complex of problems which requires careful consideration before a decision to resume is made.

It is not simply a matter of resuming Fidel Castro's exile since 1960. Nor is it a matter of a simple extension of the policy applied to other Communist states. Geography and history make the case of Cuba different. Every U.S. administration since John F. Kennedy's has made a resumption of relations with Cuba dependent on the loosening of Cuban ties with the Soviet Union, especially in the military sphere. There has been no loosening of ties. The major feature of Soviet-Cuban relations since 1960 has been a tightening of the Soviet grip over every aspect of Cuban life, the increasing integration of Cuba into the Moscow-led socialist community of nations, and the shift by the Cuban regime from any show of independence to almost complete subservience to Soviet positions.

For both Moscow and Havana, resumption of U.S. relations with Cuba would signify U.S. acceptance of the irreversibility of Communism in Cuba, of Cuba's ties with the Soviet Union and of the attainment by the Soviet Union of a permanent voice in the affairs of Latin America.

The costs of maintaining Cuba are high for the Soviet Union. That it is willing to incur these costs indicates that it considers the benefits equally high. Moscow does not disguise its belief that Cuba provides an opportunity to damage the United States in an area it describes as the "strategic rear" of this nation, and at a time when U.S. need for, and dependence on, Latin American resources is steadily increasing. The Soviet presence in Cuba strengthens the image of Soviet power in the overall East-West context.

Thanks to its access to Cuban ports and facilities, the Soviet Union is on its way to becoming a Caribbean power. At least twice it has tested the limits of U.S. tolerance: most seriously during the missile crisis in 1962, but again in 1970 when it moved toward the establishment of a base in Cienfuegos only to pull back under U.S. pressure. In addition, due to a Soviet input of about \$2.5 to \$3 billion, the Cuban military establishment is the largest in Latin America.

The notion that the restoration of Cuban relations with the United States will open up important new possibilities for trade or reduce Havana's dependence on the Soviet Union is highly questionable.

### \$5-Billion Debt

It is doubtful that anyone will be willing to subsidize the Cuban economy to the same degree that Moscow has. This subsidy currently amounts to \$1.5 to \$2 million a day. Cuban indebtedness to the Soviet Union now totals some \$5 billion, a sum that by agreement Havana will begin to repay only in 1986 over a 25-year period.

A former Soviet special State Department spokesman, Robert Rothenberg, who taught at the University of Miami for a number of years, wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

Restoration of U.S. relations will presumably open up ties with the Cuban people, but these will be put into the perspective of what is happening to the society. As part of the effort to integrate Cuba more effectively into the Communist world, with enthusiastic Soviet protection and considerable participation—this steadily being transformed into a replica of Soviet Union.

As in the case of all Communist countries, contacts will be made to the restraints of a heavily controlled society. Because of proximity, Cuban controls are even more onerous than the other Communist countries. There is no question of a trend in rising in Latin America toward the lifting of the economic and diplomatic embargo on Cuba. The United States, it is stressed, has already taken a number of steps to prevent becoming a source of conflict for the countries involved, the recent being President Carter's statement on Aug. 23 linking policy on sanctions against Cuba with decisions made by the termination of American State

Sanctions. But the critical issue, of course, is not the resumption of relations. The formula presented in December 1973 at a November meeting by Cost and others proposed a repeat by the OAS of the 1962 sanctions against Cuba. From other specific actions we left up to each individual try. If the OAS adopts the formula, the United States will be obligated to lift the restrictions stemming from OAS embargo. Beyond that, the United States would be free to decide how to achieve a national interest. All the ties involved would still individual decisions to be made, but how far they were in resuming relations with Cuba.

Finally, the problem of relations with a Castro regime is a complex one. The United States has not yet decided on a policy. The issue is not really or not to establish relations with Cuba but the terms of the relations. The United States can improve its relations with Cuba only if it can achieve a reciprocal relationship. Castro up to now has in position that relations are feasible only once changes in the United States have not yet shown any way to accommodate to U.S. conditions.

Whether the next president will be a Republican or a Democrat, the issue of Cuba is a complex one. The United States has not yet decided on a policy. The issue is not really or not to establish relations with Cuba but the terms of the relations. The United States can improve its relations with Cuba only if it can achieve a reciprocal relationship. Castro up to now has in position that relations are feasible only once changes in the United States have not yet shown any way to accommodate to U.S. conditions.

And there's nothing like to make the other fellow's messes seem trivial.

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## THE ART MARKET

## The East Without Mystery

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Sept. 20 (UPI).—For most Western art-market professionals, Japan means enormous financial resources and mystery. Most New Yorkers, Londoners or Parisians who have had prolonged dealings with the Japanese find their taste or, more generally, their reaction to Western art unpredictable.

There is no mystery for Frenchman Gilles Néret, 40, the European manager for the Seibu trading group, which opened the only Western art gallery in Japan which has been and is thriving.

Néret, who is a journalist, turned to the art business while he was based in Tokyo for the French news agency Agence France-Press. Néret says that dealing just came his way. First, he was asked to contribute articles on fashion to Japanese newspapers. "I did it and I soon became regarded as an expert. People asked me for advice, which I gave informally. And then, when it happened more and more often, I started doing it on a paying basis."

When, after three years in Tokyo, Néret decided to return to Europe in 1961, the Seibu group asked him to be general manager of its first European office, which, as a result, was set up in Paris instead of London or Düsseldorf, where most Japanese concerns had their offices.

## Fashion and Art

"That is how I got involved in art. In the Japanese trade, fashion and art are inseparable." The Seibu advertising department consulted him on art exhibitions which they planned to do, at first for prestige. In Japan, Néret says, businesses want to make money as everywhere else but money is not necessarily the first consideration.

"What matters more than anything else is to organize something that will benefit the community—have a show of Western art, for example, because introducing people to Western art is regarded as offering them cultural opportunities. Of course the advertising department expected new coverage and all that. But it wouldn't even have occurred to them to offer anything for sale—all the more so as the shows were planned in collaboration with national dailies, considered as cultural institutions. The dailies were allowed by law

to spend foreign currency for culture, not commerce."

Néret's first exhibition was on the "Donatier Rousseau and the World of Naïve Painters." He calls it a flop. The spectators numbered around 300,000 instead of an expected million, but it was a relative flop: the sales of catalogues and the entrance fees brought in comfortable returns. It was also an eye-opener to Seibu, for requests for purchases came from some leading Japanese traders.

A huge Camille Bombois was sold after the exhibition, probably the first ever to be introduced into Japan by a Western source rather than a Japanese dealer. The art sales department was developed with Néret as adviser. The next important art show was devoted to Gauguin. For Néret the problem was how to get important works sent over to Japan and on the advice of Raymond Nacenta, then the director of the Galerie Charpentier, where elegant art auctions were held in Paris, he turned to the only readily available private source—Daniel Wildenstein, the world's biggest art dealer, with galleries officially based in New York and London and with by far the largest stock in top works by virtually every painter on the market from Italian Primitives to 20th-century masters.

Their first exchange was not related: "Mr. Wildenstein showed over the phone 'You don't display masterpieces in a shop.' 'Yes, you do in Japan!' Néret snapped back, 'and if you don't understand that a Japanese trading chain is not the same as your local grocer's you will never do anything there.'"

Wildenstein, amused by the wrangle, extended a helping hand without concealing his skepticism. But the success was enormous, and pictures sold. After another show, of Jean-François Millet's work, Wildenstein asked Néret to "take care of his interests in Japan." Fifty-fifty, Néret said, on behalf of the Seibu group, and so it was that Wildenstein's Tokyo opened in 1973. This was a break with Wildenstein policy whereby the other galleries—New York, London, Buenos Aires—are 100 per cent Wildenstein-owned. A greater break still was adapting Japanese customs—while the selection of pictures and commercial policy ultimately rests with Daniel Wildenstein as far as his share is concerned, Néret, who knows his land, is the key figure on behalf of Seibu.

In Japan, Néret says, you have to know a number of things. "You must remember that it is customary to sell not from your gallery but at your customer's home. You must respect the code. If you bring a few pictures to a buyer, the latter feels obliged to buy something. So that a well-behaved Japanese dealer always brings one or two masterpieces which he hopes to sell, and a couple of inexpensive pictures that will allow his client to perform his moral duty in case

he should not want the masterpiece. It is very rude to offer only expensive pieces. And it is the peak of bad form to bring an inexpensive piece that is rubbish, instead of being a pleasing, although minor, piece."

Néret says that several Western dealers made that mistake and it eventually proved fatal. Apart from the great many sophistications of general behavior that apply to trading as anything else, one must penetrate the intricacies of Japanese aesthetics. Some broad rules are fairly obvious although apparently ignored by other Western professionals.

The Japanese don't want large-format paintings. They are not right for their homes and, anyway, it is not customary for them to hang pictures on walls. Néret says they are not much taken with religious subjects. He says his biggest mistake was Art Nouveau; the Far Eastern inspiration, far from appealing to the Japanese, drew their attention to the crudeness of Western interpretation.

They have an interest in sculpture, and often large sculpture. In the latest show staged by Néret on behalf of Seibu, which was organized by the Matsushita Shimbun, the Japanese daily, some remarkable successes were scored. A silver plate, 52 by 49 by 37 centimeters, signed by Picasso was sold for the stiff price of 60,000 francs. César's bronze sculptures did very well because they combine modern flavor and figurative forms. Private collectors bought small masks and a Tokyo district acquired "La Victoire de Vil-

laineuse," a huge bronze figure of a woman, for 250,000 francs. It is not unusual for communities such as town districts or even smaller city areas to buy art.

Asked about present Japanese reaction to market difficulties, Néret feels that the depression of last spring is now over. He points out it was partly due to the Japanese internal financial situation. As Néret sees it, the Japanese buying spree of 1973, was prompted by the dollar surplus in Japan during which the government authorized unrestricted currency export. The Japanese dealers were then prepared to buy any second-rate Matisse-style art, he says, because the Japanese imitators such as Aoyama were anyway four times as expensive as the "originals" that inspired them.

Then, after November, 1973, when the dollar went up again, a monetary clampdown brought about a drastic reduction of Japanese art buys abroad. Some dealers who had no reserves in foreign banks had to cancel orders, contrary to Japanese practice. Now, Néret says, currency restrictions have been eased once again and Japanese dealers will be back in the market.

But, he warns, the "good old days" when almost anything could be offered by unscrupulous dealers, who got away with it, are over. The Japanese are in a different mood now; they look hard and check three times. They have learned their lesson and know that the code of behavior abroad can be vastly different from their own.

Néret's latest exhibition on Fauvism is on right now at Seibu's and will later travel to the Ishikawa Departmental Museum. However, Néret concludes, the Japanese don't like group exhibitions, they like one-man shows. "So that will not be the best of tests."

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The reorganized Opéra du Rhin opens its season Oct. 4 at Strasbourg with a new production of "Carmen" conducted by Alain Lombard, staged by Nathalie Mardil and designed by Robert O'Hearn. The cast of the premiere is headed by Victoria Coren in the title part, with Jeanette Pilon as Micaela, Gilbert P. as Don José and Armand MacLennan as Escamillo. The production will also be given in Mulhouse on Oct. 6 and Colmar on Oct. 9, as well as five more times in Strasbourg in October.

Moussorgsky's "Khovanshchina," to be performed in Russian, will be the first new production of the season at the Hamburg State Opera, with Nicolai Ghiaurov and Martti Talvela taking the two principal base roles of Prince Ivan Khovansky and Dostel, and Christa Ludwig as Maria. Horst Stein will conduct, and August Everding will stage the production, with sets by Andreas Mafewald and choreography by John Neumeier. The performances are scheduled for Sept. 28, Oct. 1, 4, 6, 9 and 12.

## ART IN EUROPE

## Paris

Gilfredo Lam, Galerie Albert Bonet, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Oct. 13.

This is an "homage to Pierre Loti" the founder of the gallery, father of the present owner and friend of Lam. Loti and Lam were introduced to one another by Jean Cocteau. The visit was followed by a brief exchange of views on Loti's work. "He is influenced by blacks," said Loti, to which Picasso, during a furious eye-repelled: "If a black is black, he is black!" Cuban artist, Art Nègre, Picasso and Surrealism have all to some extent shaped Loti's work without eclipsing its national quality. This exhibition includes works done between 1938 and 1948.

Sarkis, Galerie Sonnabend, 12 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Oct. 2.

Political art, Sarkis took a series of records tracing the history of World War II and, disagreeing with the perspective in which it is presented, he ground down the grooves with sandpaper while recording the sound made in the course of this act, overpainted the original record with an opaque, gray, military color, and painted it gray too, and painted gray concentric grooves on the plastic record cover. Each defaced record, along with its jacket and cover, is shown framed.

Noblet, Galerie Germain, 19 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to Sept. 24. Not an art exhibition, but an extraordinary collection of documents, drawings, from Australian police files. An endless series of mug shots assembled into a manual designed to codify human features in order to facilitate the description of wanted persons. What is striking about all this is the emotions reflected on these faces standing accused before a lens and a 200 watt bulb: the terror of the young girl, the resigned defiance of some, the fear, open or concealed, of all. The eye of the camera is like the eye of God to them and each one, pinned down and isolated by the glaring light, reveals the resentful nothingness he is reduced to in such a moment.

408 Ave. de Fantassins, Galerie Garbier, 27 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to Oct. 5. From the 16th to the 20th century, works by 23 artists whose art touches upon that field of imagination loosely labeled "the fantastic" in French. An anonymous Harlem painter working with random elements from Bosch, Max Klinger's famous glove sequence and contemporary caricatures such as Lipka, Chermak and Buccielle.

Amie Affadie, Galerie Amie Colin, 58 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Oct. 5. Given the visual language she works with, everyday objects (cushions, mirrors, garden chairs) coming into kaleidoscopic encounter with two dimensional graphic traces in a vaguely surreal manner one would expect Affadie's drawings to be in the line of the lively intellectual angst producing exercises associated with this style. Instead her color drawings have a glow of lyrical intimacy that draws one into them. Unaggressive, modestly elusive, communicating on a level that is neither accusatory nor intellectual.

## London

Michael Praed/Roger Veal, Erica Bourne Gallery, 15 Temple Fortune Parade, Finchley Road, Golders Green, London N.W.11, to Sept. 30.

Michael Praed is a Cornishman and painter; Roger Veal is a ceramic sculptor. Both live and work in Cornwall, and both are inspired by the distinctive landscape of that seaboard province. Praed makes abstractions which are recognizably figurative. Veal makes total abstractions which yet suggest the spirit of this enchanted coast.

D.H. Smith/Michael Leonard, Fisher Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, London S.W.1, to Oct. 4. Each artist portrays that aspect of reality which most forcibly

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strikes him; smiling, careful pencil watercolors of landscapes almost ing trees; Leonard's of friends, an els, in warm, intimate manner. Villard.

J.D. Ferguson 15 Society, 148 Ne London W.1, to

This is a loan of Scotland's g master, John D intended to be a but gave up his u take up painting 1896-1906 he seen France and Spol settled in France War I he served Navy and after worked in night the United States a second decade France. From 1 settled in Glasg annual summer vi of France.

These biograph necessary to an i his work, which gish in feeling a most successful beat of Scottish spirations. This section of more gusson's works, t London, in Glasg 3) and Edinburgh

Oskar Kokoschka Lamballe Road to Oct. 11.

This is a cha together of a su watercolors and sketches. The fr from 2 p.m. to through Fridays from 11 a.m. to

Weslake, Van I kuel, Whitechapel Road E.1, to O

Continuing th plenatory and hibitions, the W most stimulating paintings of a and allegory English-domicile — "I make pict fantastic turni born, English-b ris van den Br turn what are ments into exp sual poems by t retist and s Nilikum—"Word of the visible a The three conc eliered, compar enormous field study and aest

Londoners at Portra G Square, Loe Nov. 3.

The young rapher Nancy passed the las photographing Londoners in th ings. To coincid calion of a n photographs in NPG has given woman exhibit strangely form made the more position and un gles.

Automobile Art Museum, Car Road, London

James Barro made a large c rial reflecting th steam carriage bile. It begins century prints road vehicles; a superb series of posters of earl name sculptures of motorists costume from t tory of Teplitz; tures by Laliq; Malcolm Campb breakers. "Blue III," and oil pa landscapes by Dame Laura Kn

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## IN NEW YORK

## Look at the 'Shocking' Jim Nutt

by Emily Genauer

YORK—A certain excitement had been stirred by the Museum's announcement of a first exhibition of the work of Jim Nutt, the best-known member of a group of artists known as the "YBs."

Connoisseurs are familiar with Nutt and his colleagues work, while not strictly new, bears ideological and al similarities from ex-

## et Conductor for Sweden.

COW, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—The conductor, has come to take up a three-year contract with the Stockholm Music Orchestra, Mr. Nutt, who is also a pianist, was guest conductor of the Stockholm Philharmonic last fall.

February this year the government canceled a Britain by Mr. Nutt, who was to conduct the 1st Symphony Orchestra in 1975. Nutt's departure today and other jobs this year indicate a Soviet approach to the end of allowing Soviet artists to visit abroad.

hibitions in the Midwest going back to 1968. Their ideas traveled to Venice a couple of years ago, when Nutt had all to himself an important section of the U.S. pavilion at that international show. But to the general public and even to many artists, Nutt is new. They will be seeing at the Whitney for the first time his seascapes, logical, painted cartoons, part subway graffiti, part comic-strip scenes that as if a steamroller had run over them.

Nutt's paintings are colored contour drawings—and good drawings, too. At a measure of quality is the artist's ability to realize his intention. The intention here is what the exhibition's catalogue calls stereotypes of "hokey lowbrow taste." Nutt sets his figures against plain backgrounds or patterned to stimulate flowered linoleum or gaudy mechanical stencils. It's meant to be shocking. But it is just a tiresome domestication of dada.

Goya, Callot, Bosch

Dada is only one of the forebears the catalogue cites in support of Nutt's significance. Goya is mentioned, and Callot, along with Bosch. The comparison is less than convincing. Those four were artists of tremendous sophistication bringing boundless technical skill and imagination to depicting their nightmare visions. Nutt, whose training was presumably sound enough (art school of the Chicago Art Institute)

stimulates the gaucheries of primitivism.

It doesn't work. The appeal of Le Douanier Rousseau (also cited in comparison) lies in his total innocence. And to depict corruption takes skill, honestly summoned. George Grosz did it, to name a more recent figure.

Miro is also mentioned—and that is not nearly as far-fetched. Perhaps, miniature painting is brought into the case, too, as are Stuart Davis, Max Ernst, the Japanese print-maker, Shikaku, African sculpture, Peruvian pottery and weaving, New Guinea carving, Ensor, pop artists, and the medieval masters Duccio and di Paolo.

Concluding the roster of influences summoned to substantiate the importance of Nutt is Friedrich Schrodler—Sommerstein. The catalogue says "Friedrich Schrodler-Sommerstein, the son of a Lithuanian coachman, is noted for his anti-social behavior and has at times been interned as a dangerous lunatic. In 1949, without previous experience, he began to make colored drawings."

Who could be shocked today by the spindled world of the cultists, by angles of pigment from Jackson Pollock, by the double-image faces of Dalí, by Masson's animals devouring themselves? Even the hole Claes Oldenburg once dug beside the Metropolitan Museum as an example of pop sculpture seems plausible by the standards of world events.



Jim Nutt's "Toot Toot Wee Wee" in plexiglas.

## THEATER IN LONDON: American Sam Shepard's Rootless 'Action'

By John Walker

YORK, Sept. 20 (UPI)—From this side of the Atlantic, Sam Shepard has always been the most American of rights, plugged straight into main currents of myth and age, transforming a familiar experience into a unique of people existing either at the edge of civilization, as Western gunfighters, or as furthestmost bonds, with heroes involved in science-fiction excursions and invasions. It is probably too romantic a notion to suggest that his stay in Britain, cutting off from his roots, is having had effect on his writing. It is nonetheless true that his play "Action" at the Royal Theatre Upstairs is among the most interesting works. It features four characters—two men, two women, both with heads, and two women, different in their personal-inhabit some rustic limbo

following a breakdown in normal life or, at least, a desperate return to the land. They are an inadequate community surrounded by other small self-enclosed communities, each looking inward and out of touch with the other. The setting suggests some post-nuclear holocaust drama although, from internal evidence, the play appears to be set in 1965.

Waiting for Dinner

It is Christmas. The four are waiting for a dinner of turkey with no trimmings, since a frost has killed all their vegetables. In the background, colored lights blink on and off, on a small Christmas tree that is otherwise bare. The occasion for them is as empty—their concern is only for food. There is no particular significance in the event, just as there is none in their lives.

They are paranoid, occasional—"that's all that covers me," says one, pointing to terror at his skin with short memory spans and

no knowledge of a future. But they are also disconnected from the present.

It is possible to read into this play many meanings. It could be taken as a satire on rural communities, as a call for some sort of Wall Whitmanesque brotherhood, as suggesting a belief in, or a rejection of, the importance of ritual, as a work about the need for a historical consciousness, the necessity to understand and comprehend the past in order to live out the present. Or it could mean none of these things. Plays that can mean all things to all men suggest a confusion in the mind of the author. And, as a surreal work, it lacks precisely the quality of surprise.

Moments That Work

There are a few moments that work. Stephen Moore's speech in which he recalls his childhood as a prisoner in which he was allowed to make no choices and from which he escaped through delinquency, so

that suddenly he was in a wider world where everyone—judges, police, social workers—seemed concerned about him, does brilliantly turn conventional thinking topsy-turvy.

And there's an absurd scene in which Stephen Res, standing on a chair, suddenly sees a fish on the floor—it has been thrown out of a bucket of well water—and is worried lest people think he's taken refuge up there because he's frightened of the fish.

In his concentration on everyday activities—the characters give their full attention to such tasks as moving chairs or sweeping the floor—Mr. Shepard suggests some of the same realistic concern as Peter Handke, the belief that each human action is as important as the next, or as futile. The play has a nihilistic core, for its people are not complete. Their actions have no mind behind them, just as their thoughts have no body.

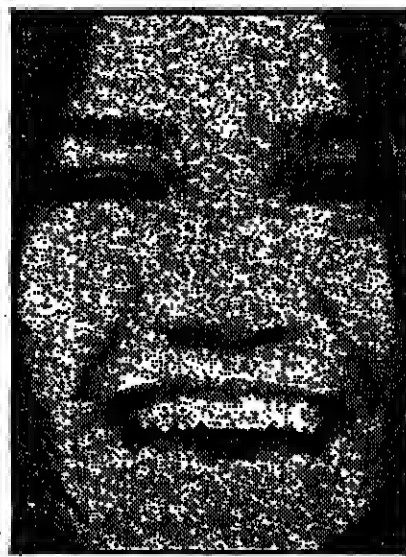
Under Nancy Meckler's solid direction, the acting lacks vitality and Mr. Shepard's accustomed timidity of language is also tamed, making for a disappointing evening.

issues it raises to a gift, essentially theatrical irony.

Mr. O'Connor, best known as an excellent actor, does not help matters by directing his own play at a plodding pace although he must have been handicapped by the poor acting of many in the cast. In the main roles, John Castle, Maureen O'Brien and David Horovitch are competent.

At the Phoenix Theatre, Dame Edith Evans has returned briefly in her delightful show, "Dame Edith Evans and Friends," in which she relives some of the highlights of her long, distinguished career.

At the Cambridge Theatre, Brian Rix celebrates his 25 years in the theatre with "A Bit Between the Teeth," an undernourished farce.



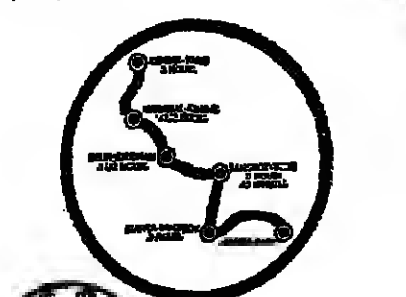
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## Entertainment in New York

YORK, Sept. 20 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times critic rates new films and

## Films

Henry Miller Odyssey, a century (1969) directed and edited by Robert Snyder, is not missed if you care about writers or writing. Nora Sayre. She writes: "any fascinating flashbacks, movie details a writer's experience on the road from New York to Big Sur, while Mr. (aged 78) narrates in his nasal voice." Although Mr. Miller's Odyssey is a sense of own enormous industry through the film, says "The movie jumps most between past and present between California and

France... it illustrates that Mr. Miller has far more to offer a contemporary audience than his own politics, which aren't reflected here."

"Reed: Insurgent Mexico" is a movie about John Reed, an American journalist, and his experiences in the Mexican Revolution in 1913-14, when he followed the troops of Gen. Tomas Urbina and Pancho Villa. Based on Reed's book, "Mexico Insurgent," it is directed by Paul Leduc and is in Spanish with English subtitles. While "political" is the movie's main theme, Nora Sayre says, it is worth seeing "for its thoughtful evocation of old-fashioned warfare, when fighting was a slow and clumsy process." Claudio Obregon plays Reed, and Eduardo Lopez Rojas, Ernesto Gomez Cruz and Juan Angel Martinez also take part.

## Plays

"Big Fish, Little Fish." Hugh Wheeler's "provocative play, admirably directed by Richard Altman, is given an interesting, alert revival by the Off Off-Broadway U.R.G.E.N.T. company, says Howard Thompson, recommending the evening.

"Mr. Wheeler, with his quicksilver dialogue and snug construction, has set shimmering a quiet, cozy Manhattan orbit of friendship and dependence centering on a charismatic man, an obscure publishing director," says Thompson. "Even with a loose center, in casting Mark Fleischman plays the hero, it says much about human need and selfishness, combined." Philip Lawrence, Richard Self, Courtney Burr and Ruth Livingston are among those taking part.

At the ICA's Terrace Theatre, a new company, Actors Unlimited, has revived to little effect Joseph O'Connor's "The Iron Horse," a play written in the 1950s dealing with the Irish troubles of the 1930s. The influence of Sean O'Casey lies heavily upon it.

The play is full of undigested symbolism—its central character is a blinded IRA leader constantly making speeches about how it is easier to see in the dark—and strains after poetic effect, with endless rhyming by the minor characters, emerging from the Celtic twilight.

It subjugates its theme to the mechanics of a thriller-like plot involving a love affair between an Irish girl and a captured British soldier who is condemned to death and sacrifices the moral

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(Continued on Page



150-1000

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPT. 21-22, 1974

Page 11

ammani Wants Cut

Rise in Oil Prices  
by OPEC Official

Sept. 20 (AP).—The  
meral of the Organiza-  
Petroleum Exporting  
(OPEC) predicts a 12  
price increase in Jan-

Abdel Rahman Khene  
a Saudi Arabia to ac-  
per cent control of  
merican Oil Co. (Aram-  
world's largest single oil  
firm, before the end of

ne's statement came in  
published today by  
independent newspaper

e gave the interview in  
are OPEC's ministerial  
ided last week to freeze  
t level of crude prices  
by 3.5 per cent the  
royalties paid by oil  
to producing nations.

ne said Saudi Arabia's  
s itself from OPEC's  
s resolution was not  
a dispute with the rest  
12 member nations over  
issue.

Arabia's attitude is re-  
s current negotiations  
30 per cent control of  
which are expected to  
conclusion before the  
year," Mr. Khene said.

ly Temporary  
rabia last June acquired  
t of Aramco under what  
daily described as a  
an arrangement. This  
y indicated the Saudis  
a bigger share.

ted the negotiations  
t present on the amount  
sation Saudi Arabia is  
Aramco's parent com-  
r the remaining 40 per

ent companies are Es-  
co, Standard Oil of  
and Mobil Oil.

Arabia's total control of  
will be a major develop-  
ment it will strengthen  
on of national oil com-  
marking the crude,"  
he said.

her Arab producing na-  
he Persian Gulf have all  
a 60 per cent share of  
oncessions. But this  
agreements, not provi-  
gements, signed early  
id is valid for the next

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nd use further information:

Turning to the oil prices issue,  
Mr. Khene said OPEC oil min-  
isters would meet in Vienna Dec.  
12 to consider the level of prices  
for the first quarter of 1975.

"The conference is expected to  
take into consideration the rise  
in inflation and a matching rise  
in oil price will be decided auto-  
matically," Mr. Khene said.

"Since experts estimate an in-  
flation rise of 12 per cent, it is  
expected that the same figure  
will be adopted for the oil price  
increase," he added.

Asked whether such a decision  
might split the powerful organiza-  
tion, Mr. Khene said a mem-  
ber nation was not bound to abide  
by a resolution it did not vote for.

This appeared to be an indica-  
tion that Saudi Arabia, the  
world's largest oil exporter, may  
not abide by the anticipated price  
increase next January.

Campaign Ends  
Saudi Arabia has long cam-  
paign to lower oil prices, but  
it recently seemed to have drop-  
ped the campaign, setting for a  
freeze of the current price.

Mr. Khene said other OPEC  
members have committed them-  
selves to cut back production if  
Saudi Arabia boosted output to  
a level that would depress prices.

This offered a new explanation  
for Saudi Arabia's decision last  
month to shelve a massive oil  
auction that was expected to  
press prices down.

Mr. Khene denied published re-  
ports that a Algerian President  
Houari Boumedienne intervened  
personally with King Faisal to  
stop the Saudi campaign for lower  
prices.

Asked about press reports of  
a split within Saudi officials  
themselves on the issue, Mr.  
Khene said "I noticed nothing  
of the sort."

Lower Prices Seen  
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).  
—Once Saudi Arabia completes  
its 100 per cent takeover of Aram-  
co market prices for Saudi crude  
should drop below current levels.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi  
Arabia's oil minister, said today.  
At a press conference here  
Sheikh Yamani said that when  
the take-over takes effect, "mar-  
ket prices will replace posted  
prices" for Saudi crude.

He added that "knowing our pol-  
icy this price would have to be  
less than Saudi Arabia's present  
buyback price."

Saudi Arabia currently has a  
buyback price, which is the cost

Fed Eases  
Credit Curb

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT).—  
The Federal Reserve moved again  
to supply reserves to the banking  
system yesterday, apparently em-  
phasizing its new stance of less  
credit restraint.

Treasury bills responded to the  
Fed's action with sharp price  
gains. In tandem action, yields  
moved lower in a variety of short-  
term money-market instruments.

The broker's loan rate also was  
reduced from 12 1/4 per cent to  
12 per cent.

The Federal Reserve has ap-  
parently signaled that it regards  
as acceptable a trading range of  
11 per cent to 11 1/2 per cent in  
federal funds, the linchpin rate  
in the fragile mechanism of  
money market movements.

One week ago, a range of 11  
1/2 per cent to 12 per cent was  
deemed acceptable. In late July  
and early August, the Fed's target  
was around 13 per cent.

The current range in federal  
funds, or the uncommitted re-  
serves that commercial banks lend  
each other, provides a clue to  
future developments in the credit  
market.

While the Fed has moved toward  
less credit restraint, analysts  
noted yesterday that it is not  
making a major relaxation. The  
rationale is that such a move  
would further fan the flames of  
inflation.

In specific actions yesterday,  
the Federal Reserve bought \$100  
million in Treasury bills for cash  
to a customer account and it  
also executed repurchase agree-  
ments for a customer. Both moves  
had the effect of adding funds  
to the banking system. All week  
long the Fed has moved actively  
in the money market.



Abdel Rahman Khene

of the government's 60 per cent  
share of Aramco's crude to the  
other U.S. owner companies, of  
about \$11 a barrel.

Sheikh Yamani said he does  
not know when the take-over of  
Aramco will be completed. Earlier,  
the Saudi government had said it  
hoped to complete it by the  
end of this year.

Sheikh Yamani again called  
for lower posted prices as he has  
over the past year: "If it were  
up to us, we would want a \$2-a-  
barrel decrease," he said.

The oil minister also said "we  
are under strong pressure" from  
other OPEC members to cut  
crude production, but he added  
that Saudi Arabia is "resisting"  
such pressure.

Asked if Saudi Arabia would  
consider reducing its posted price  
of \$11.65 a barrel on its own,  
Sheikh Yamani said, "We will  
study what we can do unilaterally  
but within the general framework  
of preserving OPEC."

The sheikh was in New York  
on his way to address the world  
energy conference in Detroit on  
Monday as well as to hold talks  
with government officials in  
Washington. He said no discus-  
sions were planned with Aramco  
during this visit.

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in the money market.

Stock Market  
Trend in U.S.  
Is 'Alarming'

SEC Official Warns  
Of U.S. Borrowing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reu-  
ters).—Securities and Exchange  
Commission chairman Ray Gar-  
rett Jr. said today that the sec-  
urities industry is in "an alarming  
downward trend" and that in-  
creased government borrowing  
added to problems in raising in-  
vestment capital.

In a paper submitted to Treas-  
ury Secretary William Simon,  
Mr. Garrett said the impact of  
heavier government borrowing  
should be taken into consideration  
in discussions about the economy  
and inflation.

He noted that from 1971 to  
1973, corporate offerings declined  
by \$12 billion while U.S. govern-  
ment and government agency  
offerings increased by \$9 billion.

A second factor that anti-infla-  
tion policy should consider, Mr.  
Garrett said, is that there is a  
close inverse relationship between  
interest rates on Treasury bills  
and stock prices.

There is a close inverse rela-  
tionship between interest rates on  
Treasury bills and stock prices,  
Mr. Garrett said.

"We think deliberations on the  
economy and inflation should  
take these factors into considera-  
tion," he reported.

The securities industry, he said,  
is in "an alarming downward  
trend." Noting the losses suffered  
by New York Stock Exchange  
firms both in 1973 and the first  
half of this year, Mr. Garrett  
said "it does not appear that the  
industry is suffering through the  
low point in this profitability cycle,  
offsetting the high point in the late 1960s."

"Our preliminary data indicate  
that the return on equity in the  
industry currently is well below  
that experienced at the bottom  
of the previous cycle and about  
one-tenth of the median rate of  
the past seven years."

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT).—  
The Dow Jones industrial aver-  
age dropped slightly on the New  
York Stock Exchange today but  
gaining issues outnumbered losers.

The Dow average fell 3.29  
points to 670.76. It advanced a  
total of 46.88 points in the first  
four sessions of the week. Gain-  
ing issues outnumbered decliners  
by about 950 to 515.

Volume totaled 16.25 million  
shares against 17 million shares  
yesterday.

Brokers attributed the market's  
hesitation in part to the report  
as it opened for trading that the  
consumer price index advanced  
last month at the fastest pace  
in a year. Brokers also reported  
disappointment that First Na-  
tional City Bank held its prime  
rate at 12 per cent. The earlier  
rally was credited in part to  
hopes the rate would soon come  
down.

However, analysts said there  
was still some encouragement in  
continuing short-term interest  
rate declines.

Southern was the most active  
issue on the NYSE, closing at  
10 3/8, up 3/8. Turnover includ-  
ed several large blocks of the  
issue. Yesterday it was announ-  
ced that an offering of 17.5 mil-  
lion shares of the issue had been  
oversubscribed and the books  
closed.

The American Stock Exchange  
index closed up 0.88 to 66.07.  
The month's active issue was Syn-  
tex, closing at 33 3/4, down 3/4.  
On the over-the-counter mar-  
ket the NASDAQ industrial  
average rose 0.38 to 59.17.

In bond market action today  
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ing the rise in prices over the  
week to around one full point in  
places.

Corporates were also higher,  
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the month's major issue, \$225  
million of triple "A" rated South  
Central Bell debentures which  
were offered to yield 10.05 per  
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Rates moved lower over a fairly  
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Grindlays Bids for Glasgow Bank

National & Grindlays Bank Ltd. is making  
a bid for British Bank of Commerce, offering 13  
pence a share. National & Grindlays is owned  
40 per cent by First National City Bank of  
New York. The bid values British Bank of  
Commerce's outstanding shares at about \$33  
million. Holders of 56 per cent of British Bank  
of Commerce's equity have agreed to accept the  
offer. The bank's directors, who support the  
offer, said in a statement that "under current  
conditions it is necessary for British Bank of  
Commerce to become part of a larger banking  
group and they regard the terms for the ac-  
quisition by National & Grindlays as fair and  
reasonable."

British Bank of Commerce is a  
cooperatively small merchant bank based in  
Glasgow. It has required support from the  
major clearing banks because of a withdrawal  
of deposits prompted by fears over the solvency  
of what in Britain are termed "fringe banks."

NCR Reorganizes Internationally  
NCR Corp., which derives almost half its  
total annual revenue of about \$1.82 billion in  
the international market, is restructuring its  
international operations. The maker of data-  
processing devices, office equipment and other  
products says its operations outside the United  
States will be organized into four regions—Eu-  
rope, Middle East, Canada-Latin America and  
Far East-Australasia. Previously, NCR had its  
international operations structured into 10  
regions.

Cadbury's Sales Climb, Profits Slip  
World-wide sales of Cadbury Schweppes Ltd.  
so far this year have been "encouraging" to  
the point that the full year total ought to "put  
in a relatively good performance in relationship

to the gains of 1973," Adrian Cadbury, chair-  
man-elect, reports. Last year the giant British  
manufacturer of confectionery, soft drinks and  
other food and household products scored a  
sales increase of 25.5 per cent when sales climbed  
to a record \$438.15 million. Unlike last  
year, however, profit gains apparently are not  
accompanying the sales increase. While the  
Cadbury executive declines to be specific on  
the profits performance so far in 1974, he did  
note that the company's Australian unit had  
reported a 43 per cent drop in first-half net  
income—despite an 18 per cent sales gain. "The  
Australian example represents an extreme case  
as far as profits are concerned but it could be  
expected that the company as a whole would  
have a similar experience," the executive says.

He adds that the profit pinch is due to stiff  
price controls "almost everywhere we operate  
except in the United States."

Mutual Funds Sales Rise in U.S.  
Sales of mutual funds exceeded redemptions  
by \$187.4 million in August, largely on the  
strength of continued investor interest in  
specialized money market funds, the Investment  
Company Institute reports. Total sales rose to  
\$466.2 million—the highest level in nine months  
—from \$441.7 million in July. Redemptions fell  
\$13.5 million to \$338.8 million. Money market  
funds, which are invested mostly in government  
and agency securities, certificates of deposit and  
commercial paper, accounted entirely for the  
strong performance. Sales of such funds of  
\$379.5 million exceeded redemptions of \$50.8  
million. In July net sales were \$176.5 million.  
Total net assets of mutual funds, however, con-  
tinued to decline, falling to \$35.1 billion from  
\$37.1 billion, reflecting the drop in stock prices.  
The ratio of cash and equivalents to assets  
climbed to 14.1 per cent from 12.3 per cent.

Although Dow Average Drops Slightly  
Most Stocks Head Higher on Wall Street

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age dropped slightly on the New  
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has joined us as  
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Credit Crunch  
Ruled Out,  
Burns Says

Analysts See a Hint  
Of Eased Money Policy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reu-  
ters).—Federal Reserve Board  
chairman Arthur Burns said to-  
day there would be no credit  
crunch in the United States.

He told a financial pre-summit  
on inflation that it would be  
inappropriate to further intensify  
monetary restraint and that a  
policy of moderate monetary  
restraint "seems appropriate."

Mr. Burns said that the growth  
in the money supply was still  
proceeding "at a faster rate than  
is consistent with price stability  
over the longer term."

He acknowledged that present  
high interest rates were causing  
hardships in the housing, farm-  
ing and small business sectors,  
but noted that no one could  
count on any long and lasting  
easing in short-term interest rates  
although those rates had eased  
recently.

The official said that inflation  
could not be brought under con-  
trol without some degree of hard-  
ship.

Mr. Burns repeated his pre-  
vious remarks that the Fed will  
continue to act as a lender of last  
resort and could be counted on to  
come to the assistance of finan-  
cial institutions that were fac-  
ed with a temporary liquidity  
squeeze.

Delegates to the conference on  
inflation here saw evidence in  
Mr. Burns's remarks that mon-  
etary policy may ease slightly.

His address, the delegates sug-  
gested, gave "a hint" that mon-  
etary policy could moderate a lit-  
tle more.

"But it's difficult to read too  
much into Mr. Burns's remarks,"  
one senior New York money mar-  
ket analyst commented.

The analysts took note of Mr.  
Burns's caveat about expecting  
any long-term easing in short-  
term money market rates.

U.S. Bankruptcies Up  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).  
—Bankruptcy claimed 170,000 in-  
dividuals and 20,000 businesses  
in fiscal 1974, a total more than  
9 per cent higher than in the  
previous year, the administrative  
office of the U.S. courts re-  
ported.

However, the movement which  
was caused by an acute shortage  
of this particular issue, was en-  
tirely unrepresentative of the  
market as a whole.

More in keeping with reality,  
the six-month bill auctioned  
Monday ended today unchanged  
from its auction average, while  
the 12-month bill, auctioned  
Wednesday, and the only cur-  
rent bill around in any tradable  
quantity, dipped 15 basis points  
below auction levels.

Federal funds traded quietly,  
and slightly easier, through the  
week, ending today between  
11.125 and 11.25 per cent.

In Chicago wheat finished near  
day's lows for losses of 5 to 8  
cents a bushel, while corn lost  
from 1 to 3 cents.

Swiss institutions held the  
largest part—50.5 per cent—of the  
total, with \$18 billion. The Techni-  
metries Inc. survey found. It  
covered holdings of U.S. com-  
panies' common stock, bonds,  
Eurobonds and money market  
securities.

Institutions in Zurich held more  
than those in any other single  
European city, with \$2.3 billion,  
said the Technometrics report,  
which also noted that in many  
nations a large majority of money  
managers polled anticipated in-  
creasing their U.S. investments  
during the next three years.

For Britain the survey showed  
\$9 billion of U.S. equities and  
obligations held by institutional  
investors.

In its report, "European finan-  
cial institutions, a study of their  
involvement







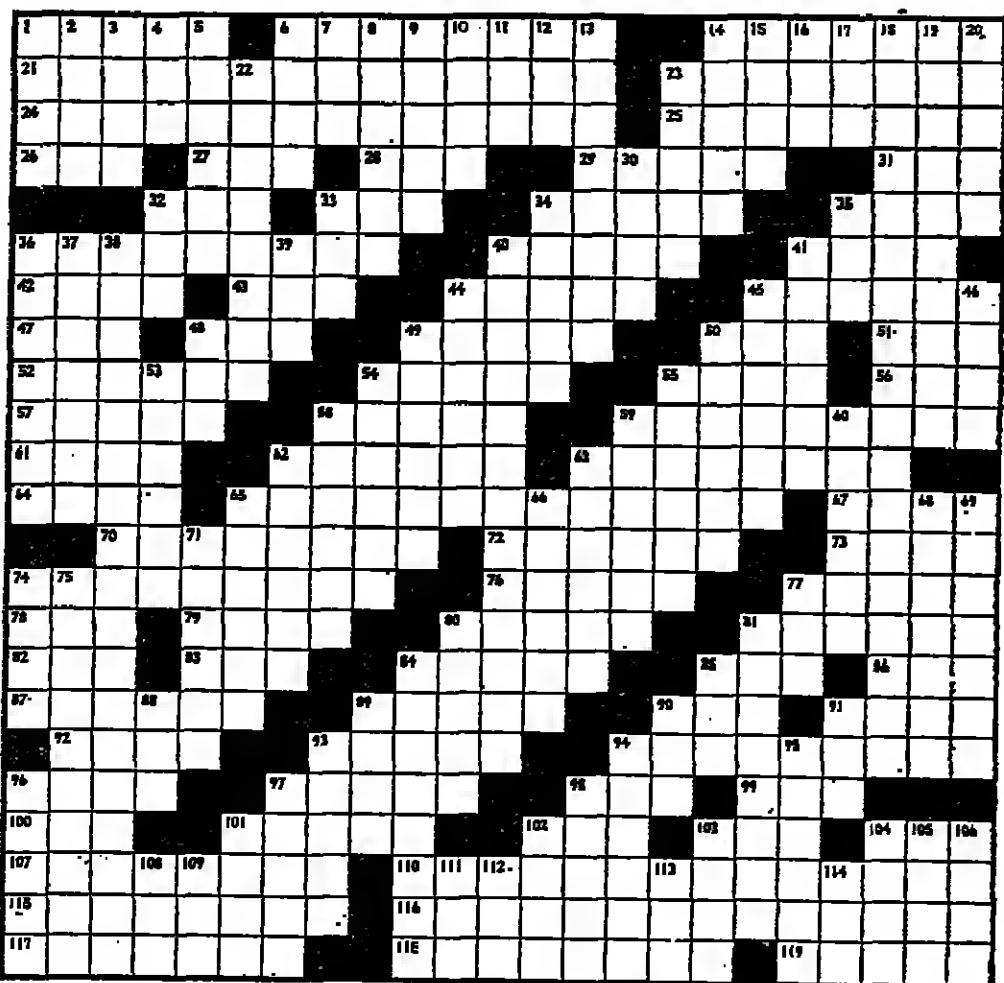




## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
WILL WENG

DOING THE SCALES—By Jordan S. Lasher



- ACROSS
- Florida city
  - It was stormed
  - Adherence to perfection
  - Track star of 1936
  - Left: Prefix
  - Duchamp's nude, to a way
  - Quickly
  - Poetic word
  - Opera goddess
  - Once around the track
  - Prototype
  - Washed
  - Battering item
  - Building annex
  - Sea slug
  - Formerly, once
  - Reciprocal action
  - Diminutive ending
  - Salamander
  - London area
  - Real estate unit
  - Exit, in Scottish law
  - Religious land
  - Native: suffix
  - Gender
  - Dive numbers
  - Out off
  - Counterpart of Yang
  - Type casting mold
  - Sandwich
  - Betty
  - After one and just
  - Christian
  - Part of the ear
  - Yves's fragrance
  - Leash
  - One flag
  - Small flag
  - Travellers' abbr.
  - Formerly, once
  - Bus-driver's attire
- DOWN
- Get rid of
  - Old Italian
  - Horse opera
  - Almost: prefix
  - Curved, as with teeth
  - Hayworth and Cagney
  - Brava or Bravissimo
  - Term of endearment
  - Lean
  - Instruments
  - Runs in hereditary line
  - Beet: prefix
  - Desk-set unit
  - Blacksmith
  - Follow-up
  - book: abbr.
  - Common verb
  - Tackling
  - Panorama
  - Quiet flowing river
  - Frankie
  - March of a tragedy
  - Left occupant
  - Fast
  - Fastener
  - Kind of new
  - Energy unit
  - Bengal, to
  - N.Y. time
  - Get more
  - Literary collection
  - Paul's partner
  - Hundredth
  - Over-summer city
  - Slowly
  - Scout leader
  - Went
  - Poisonous fumes
  - match
  - Asian land

- Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
- ACROSS
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  - Went
  - Poisonous fumes
  - match
  - Asian land

## WEATHER

C	F	C	F
ALABAMA	69	Fair	69
ALASKA	50	Cloudy	50
ARIZONA	79	Cloudy	79
ARKANSAS	79	Cloudy	79
CALIFORNIA	79	Cloudy	79
COLORADO	79	Cloudy	79
CONNECTICUT	79	Cloudy	79
DELAWARE	79	Cloudy	79
FLORIDA	79	Cloudy	79
GEORGIA	79	Cloudy	79
ILLINOIS	79	Cloudy	79
INDIANA	79	Cloudy	79
IOWA	79	Cloudy	79
KANSAS	79	Cloudy	79
KENTUCKY	79	Cloudy	79
Louisiana	79	Cloudy	79
MAINE	79	Cloudy	79
MARYLAND	79	Cloudy	79
MASSACHUSETTS	79	Cloudy	79
MICHIGAN	79	Cloudy	79
MINNESOTA	79	Cloudy	79
MISSISSIPPI	79	Cloudy	79
MISSOURI	79	Cloudy	79
MONTANA	79	Cloudy	79
NEBRASKA	79	Cloudy	79
NEVADA	79	Cloudy	79
NEW HAMPSHIRE	79	Cloudy	79
NEW JERSEY	79	Cloudy	79
NEW MEXICO	79	Cloudy	79
NEW YORK	79	Cloudy	79
NORTH CAROLINA	79	Cloudy	79
NORTH DAKOTA	79	Cloudy	79
OHIO	79	Cloudy	79
OKLAHOMA	79	Cloudy	79
OREGON	79	Cloudy	79
PENNSYLVANIA	79	Cloudy	79
RHODE ISLAND	79	Cloudy	79
SOUTH CAROLINA	79	Cloudy	79
SOUTH DAKOTA	79	Cloudy	79
TENNESSEE	79	Cloudy	79
TEXAS	79	Cloudy	79
UTAH	79	Cloudy	79
Vermont	79	Cloudy	79
VIRGINIA	79	Cloudy	79
WASHINGTON	79	Cloudy	79
WEST VIRGINIA	79	Cloudy	79
WISCONSIN	79	Cloudy	79
WYOMING	79	Cloudy	79

## BOOKS

## SHORT LETTER, LONG FAREWELL

By Peter Handke. Translated from the German by Ralph Manheim. 166 pp. Farrar, Strauss &amp; Giroux. \$7.95.

Reviewed by John Rockwell

PETER HANDEE is a 32-year-old Austrian novelist and playwright. Prior to this novel, written in 1971, only two other books by him had appeared on the American market: a collection of three plays, "Offending the Audience," and another novel, "The Goalie's Anxiety at the Penalty Kick." Handke is a securely established star of the German-speaking literary world, "the darling of the West German critics" (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung), "long since the key figure of his generation" (Christ and Welt).

He first attracted attention in 1966, with an audacious attack upon the descriptive literature that he considered predominant in West German fiction. Since then he has himself produced industriously and managed to appeal to both the middlebrow press as an enfant terrible and to various highbrow camps. A "literary technician" in the words of one critic, he can draw readers from those who approach art politically (his matter-of-fact, vaguely Brechtian rejection of conventional fiction's comfortable fat) and from those more concerned with "pure art" (by his persistent concern with a blend of ostensible avant-gardism and self-conscious literary historicism).

Above all, Handke is an original, both in his work and in his person. His industriousness has been matched by the central European critical establishment; two years ago, when he was only 30, there had already appeared a 393-page anthology of essays on him, complete with a 35-page bibliography of books and additional articles deemed too insignificant to include in the book. His play "Kaspar" won Handke a good deal of attention in the English-speaking world as well.

The title, "Short Letter, Long Farewell," of this novel suggests the bones of the plot: On a visit to America the Austrian protagonist receives a short, flat farewell note from his wife (I am in New York. Please don't look for me. It would not be nice for you to find me), then spends the rest of the book traveling across the country, sensing his wife's presence in a series of threatening, melodramatic incidents, and finally encountering her again on the West Coast where the "long farewell" is consummated.

Needless to say, the first-person account of the hero's wanderings is hardly meant to be the whole story, nor is it recounted naturally: Every time Handke ventures into dialogue he becomes a candidate for a bottom-of-the-page New Yorker item. But of course descriptive realism isn't the point here; Handke has a view of the world

that he is trying to recreate through language and through art, and this novel is part of that attempt. He perceives the world out of existential insecurity, his ego constantly shattered by outer reality (nature), inner reality (dreams) and time (chilling, cinematic flashbacks). But "states of fear were for me ways to knowledge," and his trip through America "taught me to understand history by seeing people in nature and that... made me happy." Through art, the hero hopes to organize his swirling perceptions into a form that can give him comfort or at least respite: A Mississippi steamboat whistle, "bestial and brutal" yet "proud" and "grandiose" shakes him into a "dream of America" as "a moment of expertly organized resurrection, in which things around me ceased to be unrelated and people and landscape, the living and the dead, took their places in a single painful and theatrical revelation of history."

The two central points of reference in a book full of references are Gottfried Keller's novel "Der grüne Heinrich" and the films of John Ford. In his continual, even obsessive, citations of Keller and Ford, Handke identifies his book with the tradition of the German Bildungsroman (a novel in which the hero learns through his experiences) and with Ford's larger-than-life, heroic Americana, and yet also distances himself from them ironically. Handke values Keller's Heinrich because "he didn't want to interpret things: all he wanted was to be as detached as possible." Ford, who himself enters the book as a character at the end, assumes the role of patriarchal deus ex machina, wearily resolving tensions between history and nature and husband and wife, and making possible the peculiarly inconclusive "happy end," as Handke called it in an interview.

The most immediately striking parts of this book are the moments in which Handke opens up Kafkaesque vistas—dreaming in stanzas of remembered horror—and an occasional set piece, as in the description of the desperately doing love the hero encounters in St. Louis.

The sheer density of the jokes and cross-references and philosophical curve balls throughout this book will keep a generation of German scholars busy and happy. And there is an undeniable, intriguing fascination to it, one that makes one curious indeed about how Handke will evolve in coming years. It's just all very, very cold.

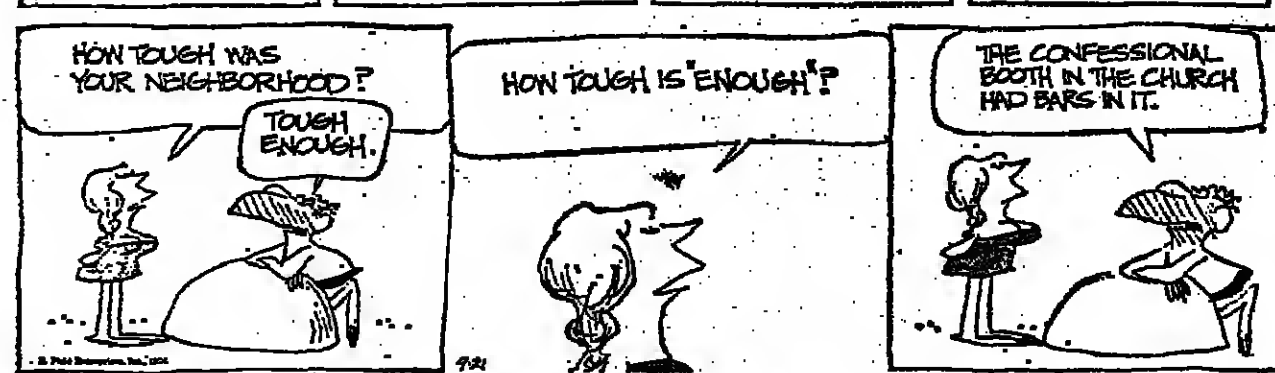
John Rockwell is a Times music critic with a doctorate in modern German cultural history.

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## PEANUTS



## B.C.



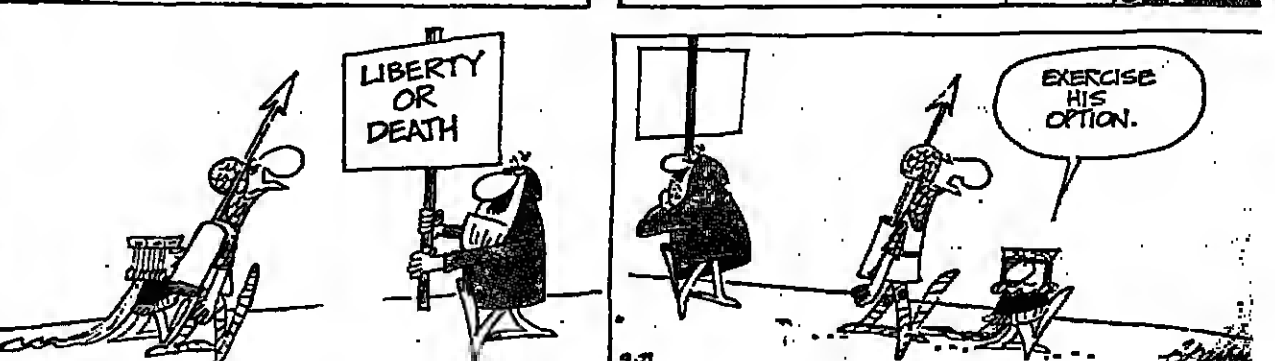
## B.L.O.N.D.I.E.



## BEETLE RAILLEY



## WIZARD of ID



## ANDY CAPP



## BUZZ SAWYER



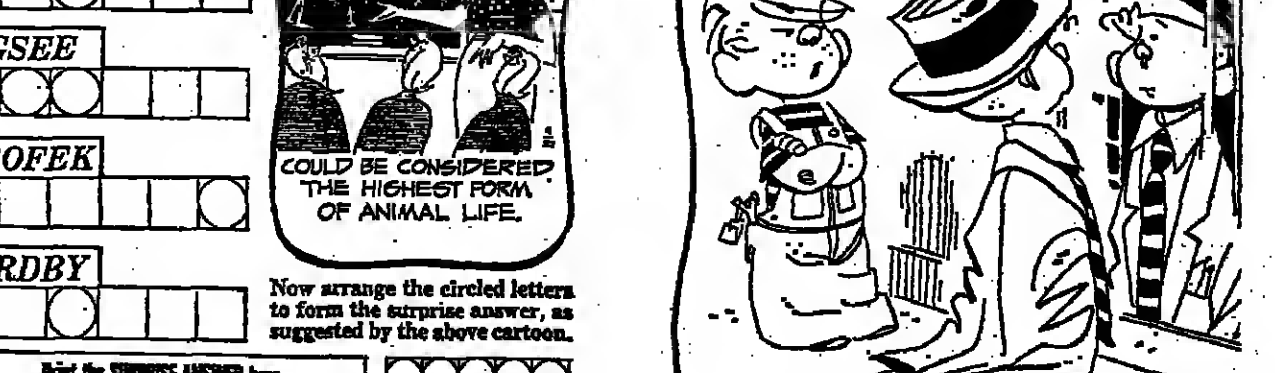
## RIP KIRBY



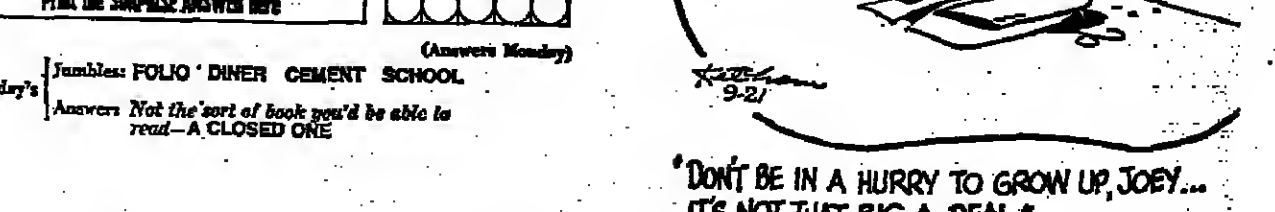
## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE













INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

8,518

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1974

Established 1887

## Jordanians Boycott Conference Geneva

UT, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Jordanians are suspending all participation in the Middle East Conference on the Palestinian Question, which is expected to start in Geneva tomorrow.

The Jordanian government announced today that it was suspending its participation in the conference, which is expected to start in Geneva tomorrow.

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## 0 Million Added Budget in Israel

USALEM, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—The Israeli Cabinet today added a supplementary budget of 1.4 million Israeli pounds (about \$1 million) to the original budget for the current fiscal year.

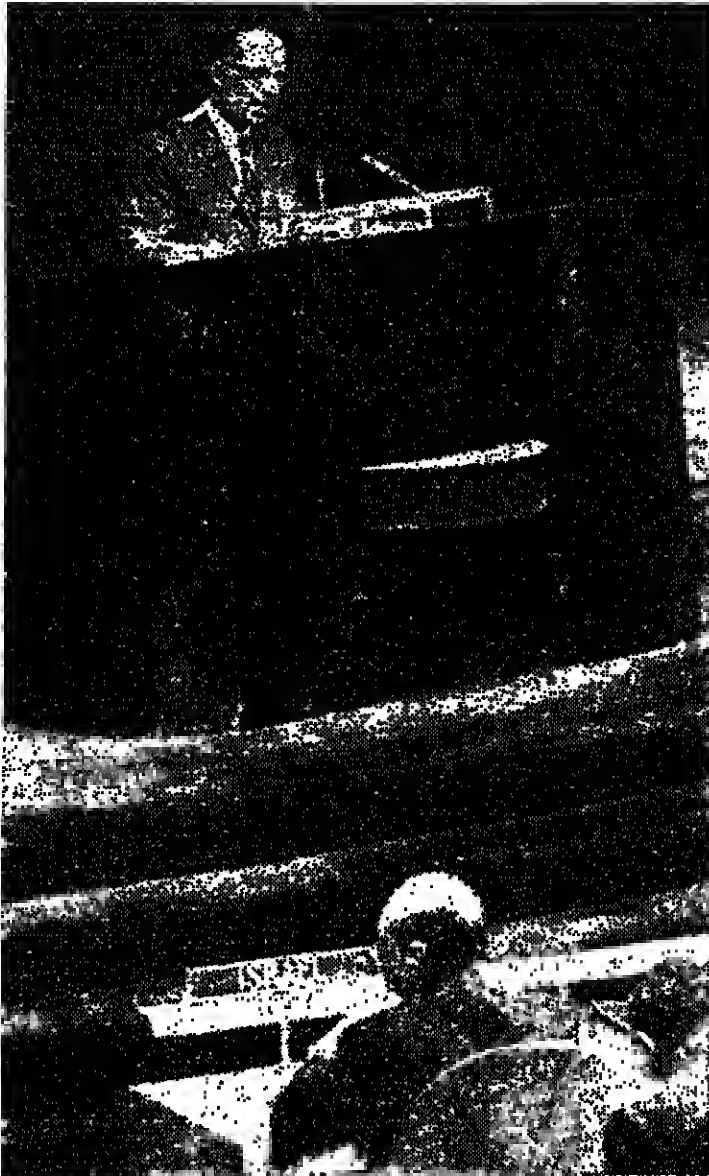
## Lord Chalfont Resigns From Labor Party

LDON, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—Lord Chalfont, a former minister in the Conservative government, resigned from the Labor Party today.

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## Con to Enter Hospital Today

LEMONTE, Calif., Sept. 22 (UPI).—Former President Richard Nixon is expected to enter a hospital today for treatment of his stomach ailment.



Egyptian Ambassador to UN Esmat Abdel Meguid addresses General Assembly—including Israel's Yosef Tekoa.

## 'Palestinian Question' Is Put on UN's Agenda

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 22 (NYT).—The General Assembly today put the "Palestinian Question" on its agenda for the first time.

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## Cholera Death Toll In Portugal Up to 37

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# Honduras Death Toll Passes 5,000 in Wake of Hurricane

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 22 (AP).—A shortage of aircraft and fuel is threatening the lives of survivors of Hurricane Fifi who have been clinging to trees and rooftops for more than four days, authorities said today.

Authorities said the confirmed death toll from the storm had risen to 5,000 and they estimated that it might double.

There just isn't enough aviation fuel to carry out operations, an air force officer with the Honduran National Emergency Committee said. "We need helicopters desperately. There are only seven in operation."

Another officer said, "It is an unbelievable disaster. We need fuel and aircraft soon or we will lose thousands more stranded on rooftops and in trees."

A Honduran Air Force spokesman said that besides the seven helicopters there were only 13 fixed-wing aircraft available for rescue operations.

The emergency committee estimated that 600,000 persons had been left homeless by the hurricane, which raked Honduras on Thursday with 110-mile-an-hour winds. Workers were burning corpses to prevent outbreaks of typhoid.

A committee official said at least 80 per cent of the banana, sugar cane and bean crops were destroyed. He estimated that at least 75 per cent of the homes and 90 per cent of the roads in the hard-hit northwestern sector of the country were destroyed by flood waters.

The figures indicate that Hurricane Fifi will rank as the third or fourth most devastating storm in recent history. A cyclone in 1968 killed 300,000 in East Pakistan, the worst such disaster of the century. Hurricane Flora killed 7,800 in 1963 in Haiti.

Rescue workers continued to find bodies in the town of Choloma where flood waters broke a dam, sending a wall of water, earth and rocks crashing down onto the town as its inhabitants slept. Officials said 2,700 corpses have been found there so far.

The town had an estimated population of 5,000 to 7,000. "The waters of the rivers that run past Choloma were unable to flow into the sea due to the waves whipped up by Hurricane Fifi," an official said.

The water backed up in the form of great waves that undermined a hill close to Choloma, which served as a temporary dam. When the dam burst it cast earth, water and rocks on the town.

"Out of the total population, I doubt if 15 per cent survived," a committee spokesman said after visiting the area.

In the Caribbean coastal town of Ceiba, the discovery of 200

more bodies brought the death toll to 1,200. Workers continued to find more bodies today.

A government official said the town of Trujillo, with a population of 3,000, "was completely destroyed," and that in Cruz Laguna, which had a population of 1,500, every house was washed away and no one could be found.

The industrial areas in and around San Pedro Sula were reported to be "about 70 per cent destroyed," an official said.

The government reported that 70 per cent of the fishing fleet in the ports of Ceiba, Trujillo and Puerto Cortez was destroyed.

U.S. Ambassador Philip Sanchez inspected the stricken area by plane for six hours yesterday and reported that all large agricultural valleys were under water and "crops 90 to 100 per cent ruined." He said he saw bodies floating in flood waters and survivors clinging to trees and homes surrounded by water.

"I don't doubt that the death toll estimated by the government

—originally thought to be excessively high—will now go even higher than estimated," he said.

Mr. Sanchez said that no Americans were believed to be missing. Medical supplies, food and clothing were on the way from the United States, Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Canada, Venezuela and other countries.

U.S. Air Force cargo planes yesterday flew a water purification plant from the Canal Zone to La Mesa Air Field near San Pedro Sula and officials said that the

planes were to return with food and relief supplies.

Numerous small planes flew dozens of missions from La Mesa, dropping food and medical supplies to stranded survivors in the surrounding countryside.

U.S. military helicopters were scheduled to arrive in La Mesa from the Canal Zone to rescue survivors from rooftops and trees and fly food supplies to other survivors to keep them from overcrowding centers, officials in San Pedro Sula said.



Boys wade near their home in Choloma, Honduras, which was devastated by wind and rain from Hurricane Fifi.

## Pentagon Studies Cut of A-Weapons in Europe

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—The Defense Department has begun the first serious study in the postwar period on whether to reduce the large stockpile of nuclear weapons stationed in Western Europe.

The assumption among senior defense officials, including Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, is that the study will lead to the conclusion that on strictly military grounds some of the nuclear weapons can and should be withdrawn.

The problem, however, is regarded by Defense and State Department officials as more political than military. The underlying question, as seen by officials, is whether the atomic stockpile can be reduced without causing political consternation among the European allies, who in an ambivalent way have become dependent upon the regional nuclear deterrent supplied by the United States.

It almost boils down to a question of whether we can wean them, particularly the Germans, away from their present dependence

to the point that they realize the withdrawal of some of the weapons doesn't mean we are giving up the nuclear deterrent," an official said.

The United States has about 7,000 nuclear warheads stationed in Western Europe—a number that has assumed a symbolic importance in European eyes ever since it was first publicized by former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara in 1966.

By official definition, all are "tactical" nuclear weapons, although many of them are far more powerful than the atomic bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. They range from artillery shells and warheads for short-range missiles to large bombs that can be carried by fighter-bombers to prearranged targets in Eastern Europe.

About 80 per cent of the warheads are tactical weapons—such as missile warheads and airplane bombs—that can be used either offensively or defensively. The remainder are strictly defensive weapons, such as warheads for anti-aircraft missiles and demolition mines.

While there has never been any

official breakdown, apparently the majority of the weapons, while technically under American control, have been assigned to allied forces for use in event of war. This was suggested in a Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff report, which noted that the weapons are stored at more than 100 sites in Europe, with two-thirds of the sites containing weapons to be used by European forces.

In a symbolic sense, officials believe, the 7,000 warheads have

assumed an importance somewhat analogous to the 300,000 American troops stationed in Europe. Just as American and European officials have come to regard any decrease in the troop strength as signaling a reduced American commitment to the Atlantic alliance, so European officials have come to view any reduction in the nuclear stockpile below 7,000 as a weakening of the American nuclear deterrent in Europe.

To Defense Department officials, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Kissinger Reportedly Silent On CIA Aid to Chilean Unions

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger did not reveal the extent of the CIA's involvement with labor unions and trade groups in Chile during separate briefings last week of congressional leaders and the Cabinet, reliable sources have reported.

The sources said Mr. Kissinger offered an emotional defense of the CIA's clandestine operations in Chile during the regular Tuesday morning cabinet meeting, explaining that "all we did was support newspapers and political opponents of Allende who were under siege."

A similar description of the CIA's role was offered by President Ford in a television news conference Monday and again by Mr. Kissinger during testimony Thursday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The New York Times has reported that the CIA secretly financed striking labor unions and trade groups for more than 16 months before the government of President Salvador Allende was overthrown last September.

\$8 Million Authorized

More than half of the \$8 million authorized for covert CIA operations during the three-year presidency of Mr. Allende was used to finance and provide support payments for striking middle-class workers, the Times sources said.

In the cabinet meeting, according to an administration source, Mr. Kissinger gave some examples of the type of clandestine activities undertaken by the CIA—dealing with direct aid to an allegedly threatened newspaper and anti-Allende politicians.

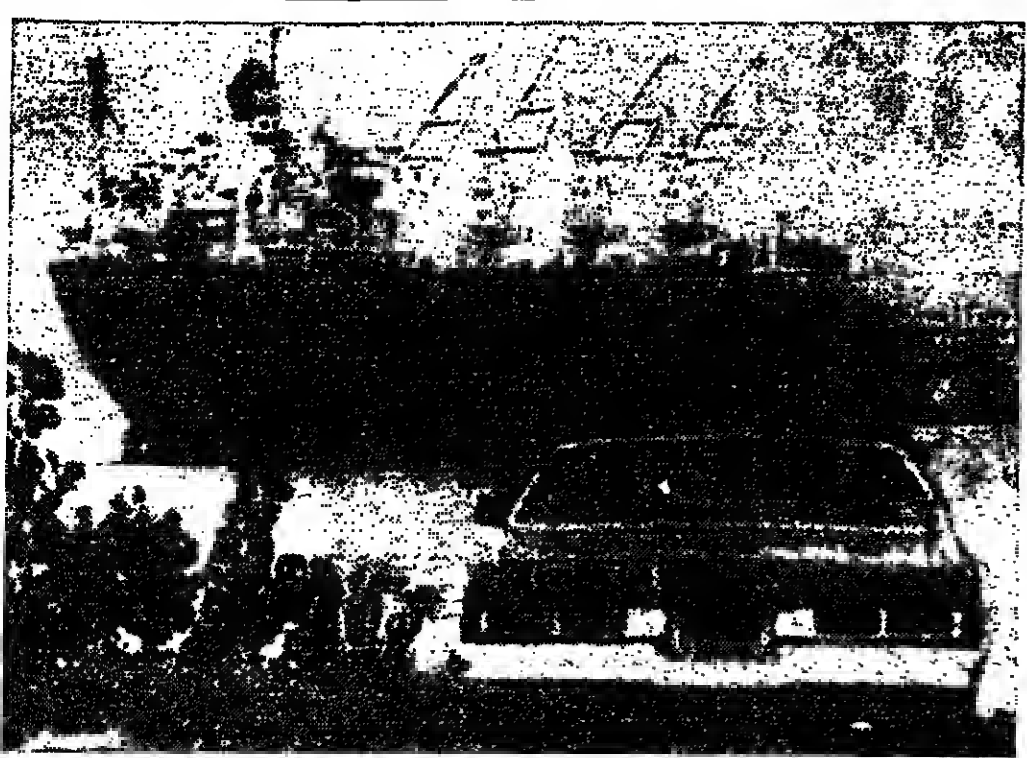
The secretary of state also told the cabinet members, the source said, that the CIA's total investment in Chile since 1964—about \$11 million—was "marginal." Other sources have told the Times, however, that the CIA's involvement with unions and trade groups, which he depicted as "very minor" and said the effects there were aimed at strengthening the "democratic political parties."

Congressional sources, in separate interviews, similarly said Friday that there had been no (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



WINDING UP—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko gestures to President Ford as they ended discussions at the White House during the weekend.





MIRRED—The Greek freighter Star Capella lies stranded near the Burlington-Bristol Bridge in New Jersey, where it went aground while on its way to Philadelphia.

### Despite Statements to Contrary

## Nixon Aides Said to Suppress Military Report on My Lai

By Jack Taylor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Aides of former President Richard Nixon suppressed the Army's secret report on the My Lai massacre for several years despite public statements to the contrary, according to military sources in Washington.

They said that the decision to prohibit public release of the controversial 1970 report was made by White House officials over private recommendations by the Army that it be released.

Several sources, including the author of the report, Lt. Gen. William Peers (Ret.), said that an expected new plea to President Ford may result in release of the four-volume report.

The document is an outgrowth of an Army investigation, headed by Gen. Peers, into the initial cover-up of the 1968 massacre committed by U.S. troops in Vietnam. That probe led to charges against 14 officers, none of whom

was convicted. The only man convicted was 1st Lt. William Calley, the My Lai platoon leader, who was charged on the basis of another investigation.

### Army Position

For years, the Army has maintained that the decision on whether to release the report was made solely with three successive secretaries of the Army.

Army officials now admit privately that those responsible were Mr. Nixon's chief domestic adviser, John Ehrlichman, presidential counselor John Dean and his successor, Fred Buzhardt. None of these former aides would respond to inquiries.

Pentagon sources suggested that the White House aides did not want the report made public because they feared it would revive the My Lai controversy.

The Army also has not wanted portions of the report released—those dealing with unproved charges against some officers—but officials are known to favor release of the remainder, including the report's basic findings.

Official spokesmen at the White House, the Defense Department and the Department of the Army have repeatedly denied any White House involvement in suppressing the report. A spokesman for Army Secretary Howard Callaway said last week that the secretary would have no comment and would not repeat his earlier statement that the decision was his.

An Army official, W.J. (Bill) Donohue, a consultant to the chief of information, acknowledged that such reports were "exactly right. Quite accurate."

Gen. Peers, reached at his home in Kentfield, Calif., said that he learned the White House had ordered suppression of the report from Col. Elwood West (Ret.), who was his deputy during the inquiry and who is now an assistant general counsel for the Army. Col. West has not responded to inquiries.

### Political Opponents Fight in Malta Street

VALLETTA, Malta, Sept. 22 (AP)—Members of the two main political parties in Malta clashed violently yesterday during an independence day demonstration. The police had to be called in to separate the fighting factions and bodyguards shielded the Nationalist party opposition leader, George Borg Olivier, when members of the ruling Labor party attempted to overturn his car.

Several persons, including a Nationalist member of Parliament and a number of policemen, were injured and hospitalized.

## South Vietnam Marines Claim Hanoi Force 50% Destroyed

SAIGON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—South Vietnamese marines wiped out half of a North Vietnamese battalion and drove the attackers across the border line, a military spokesman said today.

The Communist forces fired a barrage of more than 5,000 mortar, rocket and artillery rounds west of Hue, the old imperial capital 400 miles north of Saigon. The spokesman said 261 Communist troops were killed in the battle.

Government losses were put at 10 killed and 31 wounded. The spokesman said that the marines were well dug in, which accounted for the lopsided casualty figures.

In action yesterday, Communist forces attacked a battalion of paratroopers near Danang and overran a village in the same province, military sources said.

**24-Hour Battle**  
The 24-hour battle was fought near Da Loc, 15 miles southwest of Danang. It left 14 paratroopers dead and about 60 wounded, the sources said, out of a force of roughly 800. There was no report of Communist casualties.

Fifteen miles to the east, Communist forces overran Xuyen Tho village, the sources said. Reports from the field said 10 civilians were wounded.

Both actions were fought in Quang Nam Province, 340 miles north of Saigon.

On the true front, Viet Cong officials blamed the United States for a threatened breakdown in food and transport for the international peace-keeping team in Vietnam at the end of

### France Disputes Spain on ID Cards

PARIS, Sept. 22 (Reuters)—France said today that Spain's decision to require valid passports from all French citizens entering Spain is in conflict with an agreement signed in 1966.

The Foreign Ministry recalled that the 1966 agreement, which allowed nationals from both countries to cross the border on presentation of identity cards, could not be denounced unless a two-month notice was given before its yearly automatic renewal.

The Spanish Cabinet on Friday introduced the measure to try to prevent alleged Basque autonomists from using French territory as a base for operations in Spain.



LIGHT WORK—A workman, suspended from a crane, prepares a windmill to generate electricity for lighting the billboard that will welcome delegates to the World Energy Conference in Detroit, beginning today.

## Pentagon Studies Reduction Of Nuclear Arms in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

Officials, however, there is a crucial military difference between the need for the troops and the warheads. They maintain that the 300,000 troops are needed, at least for the time being, to maintain a military balance with the Warsaw Pact forces. But they argue that 7,000 warheads are not needed to maintain a credible deterrent or an effective nuclear force in time of war.

Some senior defense officials also are arguing that the stockpile is so large that the United States and its European allies might be self-deterred against using the warheads.

Starting almost 20 years ago, the stockpile was built up under a strategic concept which in some ways still applies, that, if necessary, to save Western Europe against a Soviet invasion, virtually all the warheads would be used at the same time.

As viewed by defense officials, this strategic concept may have had some validity 15 and more years ago, when the United States had a near monopoly of atomic

weapons. But they do not regard it as valid any longer now that the Soviet Union has built up its nuclear capability to the point that a large-scale nuclear strike by the European allies would be virtually certain to result in the nuclear destruction of Western Europe.

Mr. Schlesinger, therefore, has been trying to shift to the strategic concept of selective use of the warheads against military targets, and in a limited fashion, so as to demonstrate allied determination without necessarily provoking all-out Soviet retaliation. A corollary of this is that fewer nuclear warheads would be needed.

Coincident with this strategic reappraisal has come a concern—new in Congress than in the executive branch—over the physical security of so many nuclear warheads scattered throughout Europe. This concern came to a head during the Cyprus crisis, when the Defense Department took steps to protect, and, if necessary, to retrieve atomic warheads stationed in Greece and Turkey.

What finally provoked a full-fledged study was an amendment attached to the military authorization bill this year by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., who is regarded among his colleagues as a rising authority on military matters in the Senate.

The Nunn amendment freezes the nuclear stockpile at its present size while the Defense Department carries out a review of nuclear strategy and requirements in Western Europe. He said in an interview that he had offered the amendment because the present nuclear stockpile in Europe had "just accumulated over a period of years," with its size arrived at "not on the basis of any logical analysis."

## Developing Nations' Plight Worsening 800 Million Said to Need More

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—The World Bank said today that, without a major effort by the richer nations, about 800 million impoverished people in the poorer parts of the world have little hope of improving their lives in this decade.

It added that, based on present programs of aid for the poor countries, "it appears almost inevitable that, at least in the short run, the flow of concessional aid will decline even further in real terms"—after adjusting for higher prices.

The assessment was made in the bank's annual report, which contained a detailed financial accounting of what the bank itself had done, both in lending to the poor and borrowing from the rich, in the fiscal year that ended June 30.

It was another record year for lending by the bank and its "soft loans" affiliate, the International Development Association. The \$4.4 billion in new loans, of which \$1.1 billion was from the affiliate, totaled substantially more than the purely economic development part of the dwindling U.S. foreign aid program. However, the United States has contributed 40 per cent of the development association's funds, a share which is about to drop to 33 per cent.

The bank's report this year stressed the "momentous change in the international economy" brought about by the explosion of world oil prices, general inflation and a "major upheaval in global economic relationships."

It added, "Through the resulting confusion and controversy, one point is clear: The prospects

for the economic and social progress of a large number of developing countries have been seriously jeopardized."

There was a striking, if unintended, contradiction between the annual report of the bank and that of its sister institution, the International Monetary Fund.

The fund's report, released a week ago, advised the industrial countries that, if world inflation were to be contained, they would have to live for an indefinite period with slower economic growth and higher unemployment than they have been used to.

The bank's report said that the prospect of slower growth in the industrial countries, which is already happening in 1974, would seriously hurt the less developed countries by reducing their export markets.

"Even a modest decline in the longer-term rates of growth of the industrial nations," the World Bank report said, "could have a greater impact on the

### French Minister Parachutes in Vichy

VICHY, France, Sept. 22 (AP)—André Jarrot, France's 63-year-old minister for the quality of life, surprised spectators at the French National Parachute Championships today with an unscheduled parachute jump from an altitude of 2,500 feet at the close of the two-day event.

It was the 50th jump in the parachute career of Mr. Jarrot, a former amateur jumper, pilot instructor and holder of the world motorcycle speed record before World War II. He told newsmen he had not made a parachute jump for more than 10 years.

## POW T Begins On Cyp

Greek, Turk To Exchange

NICOSIA, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Greek and Turkish begin tomorrow to 5,000 prisoners captured in the recent United Nations offensive.

They said the exchange would be carried out daily in a bus.

A general agreement of all prisoners of war was reached Friday in talks between the Greek and Turkish sides in the recent United Nations offensive.

"We hope to finish in about 10 days," the Red Cross representative said. The exchange of wounded prisoners began yesterday.

He said groups for release to the hotel, headquarters, on the "giving the capital's (Cyprus) com

He said that if Claret-Denkash each prisoner will be wanted to go. In an apparent of Claret, stipulate three could go who

Mr. Claret said that prisoners be they were captured transfer of people

The Greek Cyprus moved the Cyprus north of occupied third of the grounds it deepens the divide

Makarios

CAIRO, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Archbishop Makarios said that 99 per cent of Cypriots support the very near the the presidency was deposed by July.

He spoke after a meeting with President Nicosia. He came here to meet with the UN General Assembly in Cyprus.

## 2 Party Oppose Vote in 7

ANKARA, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Opposition parties rejected Premier's call for early elections. Former President of the Turkish Republic, Necmettin Erbakan, said they believed the solution to the crisis.

Mr. Ecevit, the premier, said the collapse of his cabinet was a "national disaster" and that he would resign.

Politicians expect party to make or if an election is caused by his pop Turkey's success Cyprus. The ne tions are not ach

# International Banking benefits from London & Continental Bankers

## A few Facts about Andelsbanken a/s Danebank—one of Denmark's biggest Banks

Representing Denmark among the shareholders of London & Continental Bankers is Andelsbanken a/s, one of the Country's five leading financial institutions with a balance sheet total (up-dated to 30th. June 1974) of Dkr. 6,242 million.

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Andelsbanken today still has strong ties with Denmark's important agriculturally-based industries, but its fields of specialisation include import-export finance, large-scale loans for the establishment of new enterprises, construction finance, foreign exchange trading and detailed advisory services on the investment, economic, financial and legal aspects of business in and with Denmark.

Leasing and factoring services have recently been added through a new shoreholding in Forenede Faktors a/s.

### Key Figures as at 31st. December 1973

Capital and reserves	Dkr. 453,989,274	+ 7%
Total deposits	3,632,018,355	+ 10%
Total advances	3,157,185,712	+ 14%
Balance sheet total	5,821,837,784	+ 24%

Investment advice on Danish stocks and bonds is readily available, while foreign depositors are offered first-rate conditions at 12% interest up to the legal maximum of Dkr. 75,000, with special tax-free savings plans tailored to their individual requirements.

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صكنا من الال



## Unconditional Amnesty Urged

## War Resisters Meet, Assail Ford Bid

Nora McCabe

TO, Sept. 22 (WP).—A national conference of war resisters yesterday assailed President Ford's amnesty program and urged unconditional amnesty.

The conference, which was held at the University of Wisconsin, rejected the president's offer of a two-year suspension of punitive reparations for draft resisters and living in exile and "aid" in the United States.

The conference also called on the president to grant universal amnesty to Vietnam-

era veterans who did not receive honorable discharges.

The conference expressed unanimous support for a boycott by war resisters of Mr. Ford's "earned re-entry program" which delegates branded as "farfetched, worthless, phony, unacceptable and a total affront." The program offers the amnesty on the condition that war resisters perform up to two years of public service and reaffirm their U.S. loyalty.

Organizers said the conference's goals are to build support internationally and in the United States for unconditional amnesty and to devise strategies for implementing the boycott.

The conference, which is sponsored by Amex Canada, a Toronto-based magazine for war exiles, was organized three months ago. About 60 delegates, including some living in Sweden, France, England, and major Canadian cities, and from the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty in the United States, registered for the session.

The delegates from Europe pledged support for both the boycott and the unconditional amnesty movement.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, delegate Bruce Proctor, 31, formerly of Washington, D.C., said he polled known resisters in his area and found only one person who wanted to go back under Mr. Ford's program.

Meanwhile, British Columbia delegate Darryl Adams, formerly of San Francisco, said war resisters in his area all rejected the president's program.

Conference organizers estimated that there are between 15,000 and 25,000 war resisters living in Canada, at least 5,000 of whom live in Toronto. There are at least 1,000 living in England, France and Sweden, they said.

U.S. government estimates have put the number of war resisters at close to 30,000, with between 7,000 and 10,000 living in Canada.

Meanwhile, in Washington, a Pentagon spokesman said military deserters will not be traced through information given in telephone inquiries about amnesty.

Under a policy established by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, the information will not be passed on to the FBI during the clemency period, or until Jan. 31.

There was no indication whether the information would be used to locate deserters after that date.

The first four deserters to turn themselves in were discharged Friday night at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., after reaffirming their allegiance and pledging to perform alternate service.

The deserters were given terms of alternate service of 12, 20, 21 and 24 months.

## Ford's Son, 18, In Violation Of Draft Law

By Diane Henry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Like hundreds of other young men in the country, Steven Ford, the President's youngest son, 18, has technically violated the law by failing to register with his local draft board on time.

He did not register until after his father became President. By law, he was required to report to his draft board not later than 30 days after his 18th birthday. Since he was born on May 19, 1956, he should have presented himself to the board before June 18, 1974.

Records at the local draft board here show that he reported Aug. 30, more than two months late.

The general Selective Service policy is not to prosecute a man who is two or three months late in registering, according to the general counsel for Selective Service, Peter Straub. However, he said that some men had been prosecuted for registering late.

Steven Ford, who is working on a ranch in Utah, was unavailable for comment. However, an aide to Helen Smith, the press spokeswoman for the family, said: "It really slipped his mind. It's nothing more than that. There were a lot of things going on with his father at that time."

The aide also said that, when he did register, it was at his high school where he was graduated in June. "He was very apologetic, but they said, 'Don't worry, it happens all the time,'" the aide said.

Spokesmen in the President's press office, which is separate from the family's press office, did not return telephone calls on the matter.



CHANGE IN PLANS—Marc Chagall notes revisions in his mosaic, "The Four Seasons," during one of his periodic visits as mosaicists construct it in Chicago.

## President's Disregard of Advice Lamented

## Nixon Pardon Harmful to Ford, Aides Say

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (WP).

Two weeks after President Ford joined the public by abruptly pardoning former President Richard Nixon, Mr. Ford's intimates are conceding privately that the pardon's timing was a grave mistake which has seriously damaged the early period of the Ford presidency.

Associates' reconstruction of events leading to the pardon suggests clearly that the emotional condition of Mr. Nixon was very much a factor in the President's decision. Reconstruction also is strongly supportive of Mr. Ford's statement that he arrived at the decision himself and not as the result of any prearranged agreement with Mr. Nixon.

At the same time, the private statements of Mr. Ford's defenders raise serious doubts about the new President's political acumen and his ability to formulate a decision-making process on critical and controversial issues.

Presidential aides gave more than a hint that Mr. Ford displays great shrewdness once he has convinced himself of the necessity for some action.

"We wanted him to wait until they had at least drawn blood from Mr. Nixon's heel through an indictment," an aide said. "The President didn't want to wait. He had concluded that the issue always would be controversial and that he might as well get it over with."

This was the main reason cited by Mr. Ford in his statement to newsmen Sept. 8 when he granted the pardon.

"To procrastinate, to agonize and to wait for a turn of events that may never come . . . is itself a decision of sorts and a weak and potentially dangerous course for a president to follow," Mr. Ford said then.

Aides recalled that when the President had first mentioned the idea of a pardon he seemed already to have decided to issue it. An aide said that, late on Sept. 6, and early the next day, Mr. Ford was insistent on the idea of announcing the pardon on the night of Sept. 7. He was dissuaded, the aide said, only when he became convinced that the mechanics of preparation would require another day.

This aide said that the pardon was shrouded in tight security because of fears that Mr. Nixon might not accept it—as strange as this contention might seem outside the White House.

"There was the danger that Nixon would say . . . 'I'm innocent and will fight it out,'" a Ford aide recalled. "In that event, the humiliation to President Ford would have been even greater."

Partly because of what Mr. Ford regarded as the uncertainty of Mr. Nixon's reaction, the new President wasted no time. He instructed his emissary to Mr. Nixon's California home, Washington attorney Benton Becker, to return to the capital as soon as Mr. Nixon had signed an agreement which gave the former president control over White

House tapes and documents prepared during his administration. Along with the signed agreement on the tapes and documents, Mr. Becker brought back the verbal statement that Mr. Nixon would accept a pardon. He took a late-night flight from Los Angeles on Sept. 6 and arrived at the White House without having gone to bed. He and Philip Buchen, the President's attorney, then went to discuss the agreement and the pardon with Mr. Ford.

The meeting was interrupted but resumed at 4:30 p.m., attended by Mr. Ford, Mr. Buchen, Mr. Becker, President's counsel Robert Harbman, attorney William Casselman, who since has been named White House attorney, and counselor Jack Marsh.

A participant recalls that Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the holdover White House chief of staff who was known to favor the pardon, excused himself at the beginning of the meeting and went home.

Participants said that Mr. Ford had already decided to issue the pardon and he brushed aside suggestions to delay it and to announce the tapes agreement first.

According to a participant, Mr. Becker said that Mr. Nixon had lost weight, "a lot of the fight had gone out of him" and his color was not good. Mr. Becker reportedly said that the former president had seemed sharp

enough, except for a tendency to wander from details of a discussion. He made no mention of the recurrence of phobias in Mr. Nixon's left leg.

Haig Plea Denied

According to one of Mr. Ford's close friends, the "health thing" had a lot to do with the pardon decision—but not because of any entreaty from the Nixon family or Gen. Haig.

The account of Mr. Ford's defenders could be summarized this way: The President was aware of physical and emotional problems facing Mr. Nixon. He was profoundly grateful to him for resigning and believed that the American people would forgive him in exile.

When weeks passed and it became apparent that Mr. Nixon faced trial and that the issue would not go away, Mr. Ford determined to end the trauma, as he believed, by pardoning him. He consulted few people and was not dissuaded by aides who argued that it involved poor timing.

The lack of wide consultation and refusal to heed advice are questionable politically but not on grounds of honesty.

Mr. Ford's advisers now privately agree that he did not realize that his decision would keep the issue going rather than put it behind him or the nation.

In October, 1972

## Hunt Says Prosecutor Barred Watergate Testimony Deal

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).

One of the original Watergate defendants has said that a month before the 1972 presidential election he was willing to tell all he knew about the origins of the bugging plot in exchange for leniency but that his offer was turned aside by the chief prosecutor in the case.

Howard Hunt Jr., who eventually pleaded guilty to charges stemming from the Watergate break-in, said that in early October, 1972, his attorney, William Bittman, approached Earl Silbert, then the principal assistant U.S. attorney here, and suggested a "deal" by which "I would testify fully to my knowledge of the events."

Hunt's previously undisclosed assertion of his readiness to cooperate in helping fix responsibility for the then murky origins of the bugging plot appears in his forthcoming book, "Undercover," a copy of which has been obtained by The New York Times.

Mr. Silbert, informed of Hunt's allegations, denied that Mr. Bittman or anyone representing the conspirator had made such an approach to the prosecutor. He said that, to the contrary, he had suggested the possibility of Hunt's cooperation to Mr. Bittman and had been turned down.

However, two other well placed sources supported Hunt's version of the events and said that Mr. Bittman, with his client's knowledge and assent, approached Mr. Silbert in early October, 1972, with respect to his cooperation in the investigation.

Mr. Bittman, who no longer represents Hunt, declined to comment on the matter for publication.

"I would have gone the whole way," Hunt said this week when asked, in a telephone interview, how much he had been prepared to tell Mr. Silbert and the Watergate grand jury in return for consideration from the prosecutors.

His testimony, he said, would have included naming John Mitchell, the former attorney general and manager of former President Richard Nixon's re-election campaign, as the person he had been told had authorized the attempt to bug the Democratic National Committee's offices in the Watergate complex.

Mr. Mitchell and five other White House and Nixon campaign aides face trial Oct. 1 on charges of illegally covering up responsibility for the plot.

In his book, subtitled "Memoirs of an American Secret Agent," Hunt wrote that Mr. Silbert's response to the offer, "as reported to me by Bittman, was that he did not need my testimony, as he had sufficient evidence to convict all seven defendants."

Hunt and four other defendants pleaded guilty at the first Watergate trial in January, 1973, and two Nixon campaign officials, Gordon Liddy and James McCord Jr., were convicted. Hunt, who is free pending an appeal, wrote that Liddy had told him that Mr. Mitchell had urged the break-in at the Watergate.

Mr. Silbert and his two assistants on the case, Seymour Glazer and Donald Campbell, have been accused by some members of Congress and elsewhere of failing to pursue from the beginning the possibility that higher-ups at the Committee for the Re-Election of the President and the White House helped plan the Watergate bugging or cover up the responsibility for it.

Mr. Silbert, now the acting U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, was nominated earlier this year by Mr. Nixon to fill that post on a permanent basis. "The scope of the Watergate prosecution over which he presided was a major issue at his confirmation hearings."

Hearings Adjourned

The Senate Judiciary Committee adjourned those hearings without a recommendation on the appointment. Last week, President Ford lent his endorsement to the nomination. Committee sources could not say when the hearings might be resumed.

In the first round of hearings, Mr. Silbert testified at length about his strategy of obtaining convictions against all seven defendants in the Watergate break-in. This strategy was to seek court orders protecting the seven from self-incrimination, then compel their testimony before a federal grand jury.

However, it was not until the spring of last year, several months after Mr. Nixon's landslide victory, that the seven were finally taken before the Watergate grand jury under grants of immunity.

The principal difficulty in cracking the Watergate case, Mr. Silbert testified, was the lack of cooperation from the seven original defendants, particularly Hunt, Liddy and McCord, who were presumed to have the most to tell.

## Rebozo Broadened Include His Tax Returns

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (WP).

Investigation of Charles Rebozo by special prosecutor Jaworski has been widened to determine if Mr. Rebozo's income tax returns, reported all his income purposes, sources familiar with the probe said.

Mr. Jaworski's office has issued more than 100 subpoenas in two months to obtain information from firms and individuals who had dealings with Mr. Rebozo, a source said, in order to trace his sources of income.

Investigation initially focused on Mr. Rebozo or his firm, former President Nixon, had but to peruse political contributions from Rebozo's Florida supermarket, A. A. Davis.

Rebozo's wife, Patricia, reported that at the time she spent \$2,977 in cash and credit to maintain Mr. Key Biscayne, Fla., home, funds available to him, 1,000 in cash contributions, Hughes and Mr. Davis, committee also traced is left over from Mr. 1968 presidential campaign money used to buy

diamond earrings for Mrs. Nixon. To conceal these dealings, the committee said, the money was funneled through trust accounts set up in the name of Mr. Rebozo's lawyer, Thomas Wakefield, or of Mr. Wakefield's Miami law firm.

Mr. Jaworski began investigating these transactions to determine if Mr. Rebozo's handling of the funds had violated tax, bribery or campaign financing laws or if his testimony on the subject constituted perjury.

The probe has since been expanded and deepened. The sources said, to include all of Mr. Rebozo's sources of income and expenditures. The investigation is being conducted in an unusually secret manner, a source said, because of the high degree of public interest surrounding Mr. Nixon's friend.

Mr. Nixon himself appeared to be particularly sensitive about the special prosecutor's interest in Mr. Rebozo, the source said. Many of Mr. Jaworski's staff members believe that the decision to look into Mr. Rebozo's dealings precipitated Mr. Nixon's decision to fire Mr. Jaworski's predecessor, Archibald Cox.

At first, Mr. Jaworski's office even kept secret the fact that Paul Michel, former deputy district attorney of Philadelphia, had been hired to direct the probe under the overall supervision of Thomas McBride, who heads the office's campaign contributions task force.

Led by IRS Agents

A source said the Rebozo investigation would be completed in the next six months. It is being conducted primarily by Internal Revenue Service agents and entails examining Mr. Rebozo's financial records and those of some of his associates and of the Key Biscayne "Bank," which he heads, the source said.

In the past, probes of Mr. Rebozo's finances have been hampered by his use of cash or his refusal to turn over records, investigators said.

At the bank, for example, he pays the salaries of himself and of his employees in cash, the Senate Watergate committee found.

The broadened investigation is to determine if Mr. Rebozo reported too little of his income for tax purposes, claimed improper deductions or violated bribery laws, sources said.

Investigators are said to be looking into the large cashier's checks issued by Mr. Rebozo's bank. So far, they have been unable to locate any record to show why the money was withdrawn or on whose account. If they continue to fail to find justification for the withdrawals, a source said, this could mean that money was being stolen or laundered through the bank.

The investigators are also seeking to determine if Mr. Rebozo has any undisclosed bank accounts in foreign countries and they are checking on his relationship with Resorts International, Inc., which owns a gambling casino on Paradise Island in the Bahamas.

James Crosby, chairman of Resorts International, is a friend of Mr. Rebozo.

## Rock Market Bum Steer Restaurant

FRANCISCO, Sept. 22

A tradition at the Beach restaurant of Michel has been discontinued no longer serves "Dow Jones."

price of the dish was in the daily Dow Jones of 30 industrial stocks.

New York Stock Exchange but when the average was 700 late last month, the price below \$7.00, Michel's tossed in the an.

## Unit Plans Cancel TV Use for Bias

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22

The Federal Communications Commission has decided to renew the license of the agency that operates the educational television station in Alabama because they history of discriminating blacks in both hiring and ing practices, informed said.

decision was said to be the time the FCC has failed a television license on is of citizen complaints action performance.

According to a number of sources, the decision was of use in that it greatly lessens the hand of citizens stations that are not satisfying their local television sta-

tion to deny the Educational Television station its license was in 1970 on the grounds a system had hired virtually blacks and had declined least television programs for adult blacks.

## i Korff Starting to Aid Nixon

SALEM, Sept. 22 (AP).

Baruch Korff, an ardent supporter of former President Nixon, said today he abjuring an international Justice Fund" to pay son's legal fees. Rabbi aid the fund would ac-

commodations from persons in the world.

Rebbl, an American who rael for the Jewish New eds an organization in ted States called the Na-

tiontee for Fairness to sident.

Troop Cuts

IO, Sept. 22 (AP).—Par- dill gradually reduce its vel in this tiny colony l not completely with- s forces. Macdon's army den, LA. Col. Mala Gon-

announced. The strength forces is estimated at en.

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Key Figures as at December 31st 1973

Balance Sheet Total	3,910,854,046,134
Capital and Reserves	18,360,000,000
Deposits	2,316,265,938,980
Investments	1,874,667,232,200
Branches	142



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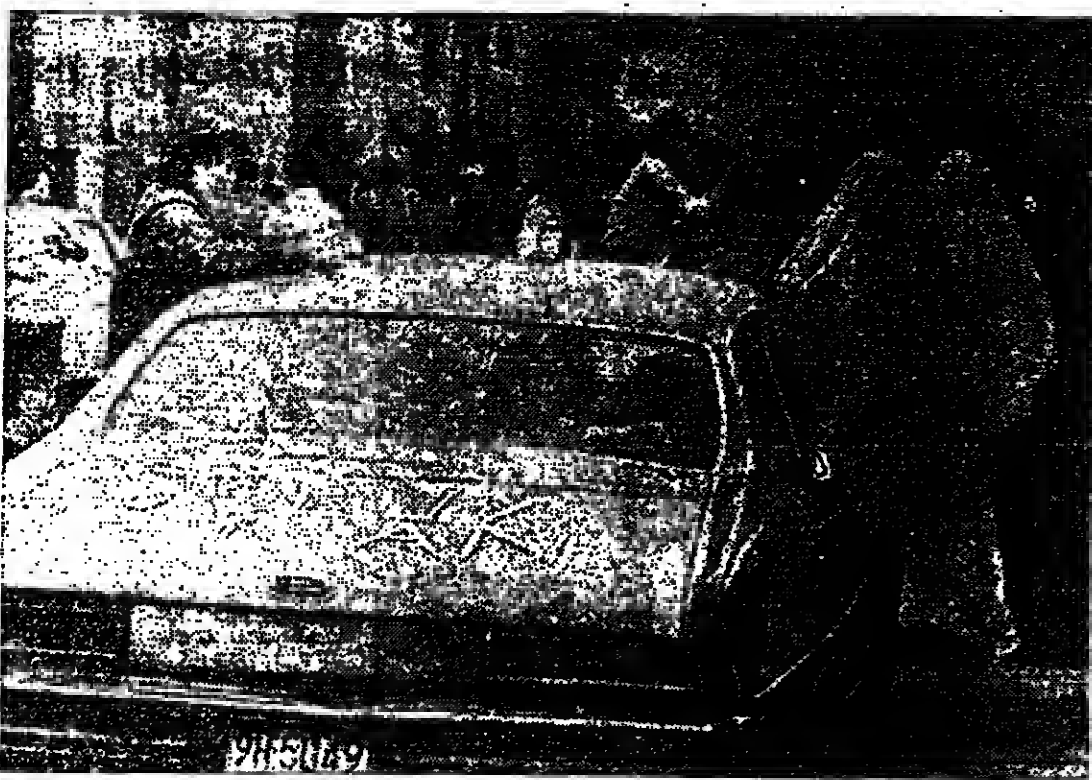


## Policemen Hurt In Boston Melees

BOSTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—Two policemen were struck by a newspaper truck and the driver was arrested last night when anti-busing demonstrators tried to prevent the Boston Globe from distributing its Sunday newspapers. The police said that about 1,000 demonstrators, angered by the newspaper's coverage of integration of city schools, blocked exits to the printing plant.

About an hour later, a police car was fired upon at Columbia Point, a predominantly black housing project about a half mile from the newspaper building. The police sealed off the area.

At the Globe, the police at first pushed the pictures away from the gates, and two trucks loaded with newspapers left the building successfully. But when a third truck left the plant, the crowd swarmed around it and two officers trying to hold the people back were knocked down.



PROTEST POSITION—Students—two of them wearing sheets in the style of Ku Klux Klansmen—hang out the windows of cars during a motorcade in East Boston to protest the court-ordered integration of Boston public schools through busing.

## Extortion Term In Hearst Case

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—A man was sentenced to serve between five years and life in prison Friday for trying to extort \$100,000 from the parents of newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst by claiming he knew the whereabouts of the kidnapped girl.

Mike Marx was arrested in February after he telephoned Mrs. Randolph Hearst from a Los Angeles bus station and said he could secure Miss Hearst's release. He was caught as he tried to pick up the money.

Miss Hearst, 20, was kidnapped by the revolutionary Symbionese Liberation Army in February. She was later believed to have joined the group and is now being sought by federal police as an armed fugitive.

## Reassured by India, U.S. to Ship A-Fuel

VIENNA, Sept. 22 (UPI).—U.S. Atomic Energy Commission sources said yesterday that the United States would go ahead with a planned shipment of nuclear fuel to India following New Delhi's pledge not to use it for atomic blasts.

Homi Bhabha, head of India's Atomic Energy Commission, said Friday that his government had given Washington written assurance that the enriched uranium would be used only for "mutually acceptable purposes."

## Urges Boost in Some Social Benefits

## Congress Unit Backs Ford on Spending Curb

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—The congressional Joint Economic Committee yesterday unanimously supported President Ford's decision to hold total federal spending at or below \$800 billion in the current fiscal year.

Beyond that, the committee failed to agree on most issues in a special report on inflation that was requested by the President.

While urging that total spending be held to \$800 billion, which is \$5 billion below the latest estimate for the fiscal year, a majority of the committee favored three costly programs—a big increase in public-service employment if the jobless rate reaches 6 per cent, improved unemployment-compensation benefits and higher Social Security benefits for the elderly poor.

These proposals prompted the committee's vice-chairman, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., to say in a footnote of dissent that "Other federal spending must be reduced to offset the cost of these programs or the country will be plagued again with the nightmare, skyrocketing deficits of recent years."

Only one member of the com-

mittee, Rep. William Widnall, R-N.J., favored a return to wage and price controls. The majority, instead, proposed a plan of action for the new Council on Wage and Price Stability aimed at including restraint in the private economy without controls.

Hearings Urged

It said the council should "recommend appropriate noninflationary behavior for prices, wages and executive compensation on a specific industry-by-industry basis." The council was also urged to "hold public hearings on particular private or government actions the inflationary consequences of which would damage the national effort to restore price stability."

The committee agreed that, if spending can be held down to \$800 billion this fiscal year and if there is a "strenuous effort" to curb the growth of spending next year, "there should now be a shift toward less restrictive monetary policy." A modest shift has already occurred in the last few weeks.

The committee was apparently unanimous in opposing any lift-

ing of price ceilings on domestic crude oil.

With several dissenting opinions, a majority recommended tax reductions for lower-income groups coupled with the "elimination of unjustified tax subsidies, an increase in the minimum tax on those in the highest income brackets and the introduction of new taxes designed to encourage the conservation of energy" to make up for the loss of revenue.

The committee began its report by saying: "The economic situation is grave, with prices continuing to rise rapidly and total production flat or declining."

The report said: "The present high rates of inflation are not the result of excess demand." It said that, although several factors are involved, "increasingly, a significant part of the current inflation can be understood only in the context of administered prices in concentrated industries which typically increase despite falling demand." It cited very high profits and large price increases in such areas as petroleum, nonferrous metals and chemicals.

## First Hit Sold 17 Million Copies

## Jacqueline Susann, Novelist, Dies of Cancer

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP).—Jacqueline Susann, 53, whose "Valley of the Dolls" was one of the best-selling novels in publishing history, died last night in Doctors Hospital of cancer.

A successful actress who retired in 1953 for a writing career, Miss Susann's novels portrayed lust and power among the mighty.

All her writing—she had three straight best sellers—was done after 1962, when she contracted cancer.

Miss Susann became a publishing star in 1966 when "Valley of the Dolls" led the best-seller lists and stayed there for 28 weeks. It currently is in its 55th paperback printing and has sold more than 17 million copies.

The novel told the story of actresses who in their insecurity turn to pills—or "dolls"—to put them to sleep, to wake them and to keep them slim.

That book and her second hit, "The Love Machine," published in 1969, were both made into movies and turned out to be box-office successes.

Her third was "Once Is Not Enough," published last year. Miss Susann promoted her books on television talk shows and in numerous barnstorming tours. She once told an interviewer that "I sell because of what I write, not because I'm wrapped up in a package and tied with a ribbon."

She was often attacked by critics for writing trash. But she replied: "A good writer is one who produces books that people

read—who communicate. So if I'm selling millions, I'm good."

Among her other works was "Every Night, Josephine!" It was her first published work and the nonfiction book she credited as marking her "birth" as a writer.

This was the story of her life with her husband, the movie producer Irving Mansfield, and Josephine, "the poodle who owned us."

Unique Approach

Miss Susann's approach to writing was unique. She would first select a theme, main characters and an ending, then develop other characters and incidents as she wrote. She used a blackboard to chart the evolution of her characters. She would write four

or five drafts, each on a different color of paper—first yellow, then pink, followed by blue and finally white.

Her novels are heavy with dialogue and short chapters. Her characters often appeared similar to living personalities, but she repeatedly insisted that all of them were fictional composites.

During her career as an actress, Miss Susann appeared in 21 Broadway plays and roadshows, including "Banjo Eyes," "Jackpot" and "Watch on the Rhine."

In the 1950s, she turned to television, appearing as a dramatic actress, panelist and hostess on several interview programs. She returned to the stage in 1970 in an Off-Broadway revival of "The Mad Woman of Chailot."



Jacqueline

## Obituaries

## Walter Brennan, Winner of 3 Film C

Oxnard, Calif., Sept. 22 (AP).—Veteran actor Walter Brennan, 80, who won three Academy Awards as supporting actor, died last night of emphysema.

His wife of 54 years, Ruth, and three children were with him when he died at a hospital here. He had a ranch near here, in Moorpark, 25 miles north of Los Angeles.

Mr. Brennan appeared in hundreds of films dating to 1923 and was the first performer to win three Oscars. His role as Grandpa Amos McCoy in the television series "The Real McCoy," which lasted from 1957 to 1962, brought him more fame.

Although he played many hillbillies and other rural types, Mr. Brennan in real life was an urban man of wealth and wide interests. He was a Yankee New Englander with a technical engineering degree from Rindge Technical School in Cambridge, Mass. He dressed conservatively and spoke with an accent ascribed as any at Harvard University.

Widened Old Codgers

But for the screen he submerged his own personality into whatever role he played. He specialized in portraying wizened old codgers down on their luck. He knew scores of old-man walks and a hundred dialect draws.

Mr. Brennan won his three

Oscars for "Come and Get It" in 1938, playing a lumberjack who aged from 25 to 75; "Kentucky" in 1939, portraying an 84-year-old scout; and "Western" in 1940, in which he was Judge Roy Bean.

He was nominated for a fourth Oscar for his role as the elderly preacher in "Sergeant York" in 1941.

After the "McCoy's," he starred in three short-lived television series of the 1950s—"The Tycoon," "The Guns of Will Sonnet" and "To Rome With Love."

"The McCoy's" held a soft spot in his heart. "I used to watch old Grandpa McCoy and laugh and cry at myself," he once said, but quickly added, "Of course I'm nothing like the man."

He also made such films as "How the West Was Won," "Those Calloways," "Who's Minding the Mini?" and "Support Your Local Sheriff."

By keeping busy, he made more money than many stars and invested it wisely, mostly in land. He was reputedly a millionaire.

He was also a supporter of conservative political causes.

"For me, it's America's first, last and always, and I'm proud to be privileged to enjoy its freedom," he told an interviewer.

Acceptance Speech

His acceptance speech for his first Academy Award was "Thank you." His acceptance speech for "Kentucky" was "Thank you very much." And for the "Westerner," "Thank you very, very much."

He never had much to say about acting.

"A character actor isn't an actor," he insisted. "He's a personality. Oh, you can act if you want to, I suppose. But don't get caught at it."

Heinrich Schwarz

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Heinrich Schwarz, 79, professor emeritus of art and retired curator of the Davison Art Center Collection at Wesleyan University in Connecticut, died Friday.

Eugene S. Duffield

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Eugene S. Duffield, 66, who had careers in journalism, education, government and publishing, died Friday in Tamarac, Fla. Until recently he had lived in Sarasota Springs, N.Y.

Mr. Duffield's most recent post was as president of Popular Science Publishing Company (now Times Mirror magazine), from 1959 to 1973, when he became a director. He was also chairman of Select Magazines, Inc., from 1964 to 1966.

Olle Hedberg

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Olle Hedberg, 78, author and one of 18 members of the Swedish Academy of Letters, died today. He wrote about 30 books and was one of Sweden's best-selling authors. He was elected a member of the Nobel Prize-awarding academy in 1957.

'Canadian' Faces Death in Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (UPI).—A military court has sentenced to death a Russian who returned to the Soviet Union on a Canadian passport, the government newspaper, Izvestia, said Friday. The court found him guilty of war crimes.

The newspaper said that Georgi Tsinaridze, who held a Canadian passport under the name of David Goldshteyn, had participated in the deaths of more than 3,000 persons in southern Russia when he was a member of a Gestapo squad in the city of Simferopol.

## Moscow Artists Spurn Show Date Set by Officials

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (UPI).—A group of abstract artists who staged an abortive outdoor exhibition last week have decided against accepting an official offer to hold the showing Saturday.

Painter Oskar Rabin said 14 of the artists met last night and unanimously agreed to turn down the invitation. Mr. Rabin said the group wanted instead to hold the open-air exhibit Sunday, when more people would have a day off and could view the artists' work.

An attempt by the painters and sculptors to hold an exhibit last Sunday in a vacant lot on the edge of Moscow was broken up by bulldozers, water trucks and vigilantes. Exhibitors and Western newsmen were beaten and at least five persons arrested, including Mr. Rabin. They were later released.

In a surprise turnabout, Moscow city authorities agreed Friday to permit the artists to hold the Saturday showing in Izmalskoye Park, a large public area on the northeast side of the city. Three of the artists will meet officials tomorrow.

U.S., U.K. Efforts Said to Cut IRA Weapons Supply

LONDON, Sept. 22 (UPI).—British military intelligence, Interpol and the CIA have cut major arms supply routes from the United States to Northern Ireland but weapons continue to reach the province, a British Army spokesman said yesterday.

"Recent successful operations involving the CIA, Interpol and our own military intelligence have closed major arms supply routes from the United States, but there is no doubt many weapons are still being supplied by American sympathizers or commercial gun-running syndicates," the spokesman said.

In New York Friday, Irish Republic Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald appealed to Irish-Americans to stop contributing to the Irish Republican Army.

He said millions of dollars contributed in America had prolonged fighting in Northern Ireland and paid for "bombs and bullets that kill Irish people."

Schumann, Marcellin Enter French Senate

PARIS, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—Former Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann won a seat in the Senate today in partial elections for the upper house of parliament.

Also elected was former Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin. Both men had served under Presidents Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou. The elections were held among 40,000 notables—mainly local councilors—for 88 seats in the 262-seat Senate, which has little real power.

Italian Storms Kill 4

NAPLES, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—At least four persons were killed and many injured in storms that battered the west coast of Italy yesterday, the police said.

## Israel Expecting 5,000 Russian Jews Each Month

HAIFA, Israel, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Israel expects an influx of 5,000 Jewish immigrants each month once the Soviet Union relaxes emigration regulations in exchange for U.S. trade benefits.

The director general of the Jewish Agency, Moshe Rivlin, said today that "we are standing before a great immigration wave from the Soviet Union and the assessment is that more than 5,000 souls will reach Israel (each month) from the Soviet Union."

"It is possible the number will be even greater and that we will reach the level of 100,000 (from throughout the world) a year," he said.

The projected figure would be a big increase from the current arrival rate. Jewish Agency officials said available figures show 8,507 Soviet Jews reached Israel in the first five months of this year.

## Athens Suspends 36 Army Officers

ATHENS, Sept. 22 (AP).—Thirty-six Greek armed forces officers were suspended from active duty for periods ranging from 4 to 12 months, the Defense Ministry announced yesterday.

The announcement did not spell out the reasons why the officers were suspended. An authoritative source said the men, ranging in rank from captain to major general, had been accused of mistreating citizens during the seven years of military dictatorship that ended in July.

Among those suspended were Lt. Col. Theodoros Theofiloyannakis and Maj. Anastasios Spanos, both members of the widely feared investigative branch of the army police. They had been accused by scores of persons of torturing detainees by men under their command.

Italian Storms Kill 4

NAPLES, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—At least four persons were killed and many injured in storms that battered the west coast of Italy yesterday, the police said.

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EXPOSITION

# International Banking benefits from London & Continental Bankers

## BFCM - Leader of the French Crédit Mutuel Organization

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel - BFCM - is the head institution of 1,100 cooperative banks in the Alsace, Lorraine and Franche Comté regions. These areas were among the first where the Raiffeisen banking principles took root in France. Today they represent the strongest element in the nationwide organization called "Le Crédit Mutuel". 42% of total deposits of the National Raiffeisen Organization with its 3,700 local banks are with the BFCM Group. Overall the Crédit Mutuel is the sixth largest financial institution in France. Its President, Mr. Theo Braun, is at the same time Chairman of BFCM.

BFCM is a full service bank with a broad range of retail and wholesale banking facilities in addition to its function as central institution for the regional grouping. It manages the member banks' liquidity and plays a dominant role in furthering the area's industrial and social growth. The Group provides up to 50% of all real estate financing in the Alsace.

The dominant position locally and leadership on the national level are important aspects of BFCM's impressive growth. In addition, participations in such fields as investment and leasing, insurance, tourism and publishing complement its own service facilities.

Internationally, BFCM can offer a vast number of contacts with industrial and commercial enterprises in its region, and its extensive resources make it a viable partner in international finance. Its shore-holding in London & Continental Bankers Ltd. further enhances its overall service capacity.

Key Figures as at December 31st 1973

	FF in thousands
Consolidated Balance Sheet Total (Crédit Mutuel of Alsace, Lorraine and Franche Comté)	9,936,991
Balance Sheet Total BFCM	4,236,161
Capital and Reserves	57,000
Securities	889,000
Branches (1,100 affiliated local banks)	9
Staff	512



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مكتبة الادب



## Cracks at 3 U.S. Plants Force Shutting of 21 of 50 Reactors

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Atomic Energy Commission ordered 21 of the 50 reactors producing commercial electric power in the States to close down the next 60 days to see whether cracks are in the pipes of their systems.

Order was relayed by telephone to power companies in 15 States after cracks were found in the pipes of three water reactors within the next six days. AEC ordered the inspection of 21 reactors—20 of them owned by General Electric use the failures found in the pipes in the plants raised the possibility of problems in all the others. The other reactor owned by a manufacturer, Allis-Chalmers Corp., though the failures were not

believed to pose a serious safety hazard, they could mean long shutdowns for the plants while the cooling systems are repaired.

### 3 Other Shutdowns

An AEC official said that he recalled three other mandatory shutdowns and inspections of similar magnitude for various kinds of technical problems with boiling-water reactors.

In another development, a leading AEC safety expert announced that he was quitting his job "in order to be free to tell the American people about the potentially dangerous conditions in the nation's nuclear power plants."

Carl Hoeve, the author of one of the AEC's basic nuclear power plant safety analysis methods, said in his letter of resignation that, "in spite of the soothing reassurances that the AEC gives to the uninformed, misled public, unresolved questions about nuclear power safety are so grave that the United States should consider a complete halt to nuclear power plant construction while we see if these serious questions can somehow be resolved."

Mr. Hoeve said in a statement that he planned to work with nuclear reactor critics, such as the Union of Concerned Scientists in Massachusetts, and consumer rights advocate Ralph Nader.

The first problem in reactor cooling systems was recorded on Sept. 12, when an alarm at the Commonwealth Edison power plant near Morris, Ill., indicated a leak of radioactive water used to cool the nuclear core of the reactor. The leak involved five gallons a minute, according to the AEC.

In a unit near Cordova, Ill., which was shut down for routine maintenance, Commonwealth Edison inspectors found cracks which had not yet penetrated a pipe wall.

Tuesday, a crack which appeared to have been leaking was found in a cooling pipe of the Millstone No. 1 unit of the Northeast Nuclear Energy Co. in Connecticut. A spokesman for the AEC said that, if a serious leak suddenly developed in an operating reactor, the radioactive cooling water would be caught in special catch basins and the reactor would be automatically shut down.

## Les See Flight Fighter Built 3 Countries

WUHING, West Germany, Sept. 22 (AP).—Representatives of Germany, Britain and the United States are viewing a successful demonstration of a jet developed jointly by the nations.

MRCRA (Multi-Role Combat Aircraft) swooped low over a launching factory airstrip at Messerschmitt-Boelkow-aerospace combine near

for the observers. Development costs will exceed \$1 billion, according to West German official estimates. Sources say each plane will cost more than \$3 million. The West Ministry anticipates 385 by Britain, 100 by Italy and 23 by West Germany, a two-seater jet was developed to replace the American F-104 fighter used by the West German Air Force.

The project has been bitterly fought for cost overruns. Defense Minister Georg Leber decided the new jet for its ability and said development were not excessive compared with similar planes.

## Talks by 5 Industrial Nations U.S. Assailed as Restrictive

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22 (WP).—European Commission has led vigorously to Common Market members about the "dangerous precedent" set by meeting such as the one U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon called to assemble finance ministers from major industrial countries. Sources in Brussels said that at least two EEC members, Italy and the Netherlands, have protested formally to the United States over their invitation from the "informal" talks scheduled for Saturday Sunday. The talks would place on the eve of the International Monetary Fund's annual assembly. The EEC members invited to meet with the United States and Japan are France, West Germany and the Netherlands.

Country is reminiscent of following U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's invitation only five of the nine EEC members to the Washington conference in February, a aftermath of protests by European Commission and led countries, that conference was opened to the entire non-market.

Change This Situation? The repeated practice by certain member countries of making over the heads of their partners is a very dangerous precedent, an EEC official

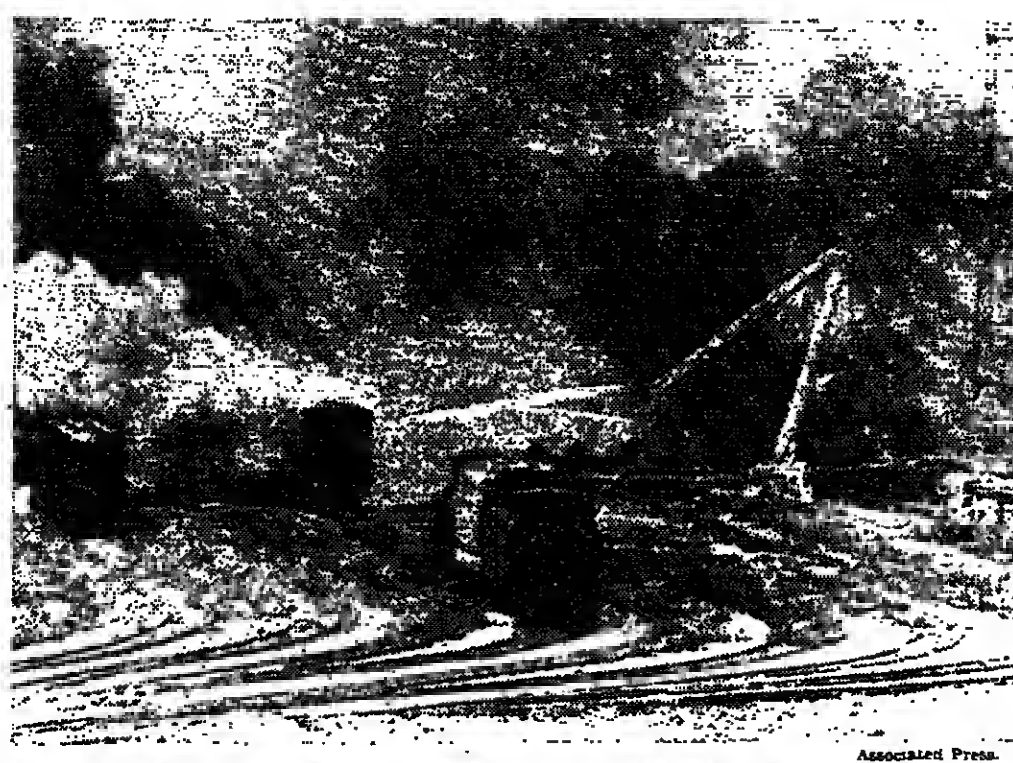
said. "We have asked the countries to examine whatever measures may be needed to change this situation."

Sources in the Belgian Foreign Ministry criticized the invitation as well, laying the blame firmly on European shoulders. "The meeting of five finance ministers (including Mr. Simon) in France earlier this month was grossly inappropriate," a Belgian source said, adding: "This sort of thing must stop now."

At stake in the debate is more than just an attendance roster at the talks with U.S. and Japanese officials on monetary and energy problems. "The Paris dinner summit was supposed to have bolstered EEC decision-making," a Eurocrat complained, "then the big countries turn around and push their partners aside when big decisions are being made."

### Rancor Among Six

Clearly much rancor has built up during the last year among the smaller European countries. There is fear that major decisions affecting the entire Common Market will be made without consulting the "weaker" six. American diplomats in Europe say the U.S. attitude to these informal meetings is "flexible," according to a Belgian source. Washington is understood to be willing to invite all nine countries if pressed by the three already invited.



RAILROAD BLAZE—Firemen train water on burning freight cars in Houston after an explosion at the railroad yard started fires. Several persons were injured.

## 2 Argentines Killed, Raising Toll for Week to 14

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Two youths were killed during the weekend, topping a week of political shooting and bombing that took at least 14 lives. A minister said there was a "state of general violence" in Argentina.

Federal police said they knew of no motive for the kidnapping and assassination this morning of an 18-year-old construction

worker in Bahia Blanca, 510 miles south of Buenos Aires, or for the murder yesterday of a 17-year-old high school student who was shot as he slept in his bed by men who burst into his home near Buenos Aires.

Both the murder of Luis Garcia, of Bahia Blanca, and of Alber Cattelito, the son of a Buenos Aires businessman, were committed by large groups of

well-armed civilians, police said. The bloody week began with more than 120 bombing and Molotov-cocktail attacks Monday and Tuesday, which police linked to the leftist Montoneros, a guerrilla group that helped bring the late President Juan Peron to power last year. But the Montoneros have turned against the government of his widow, President Isabel Peron.

## College Programs Called Anti-Communist

## Russia Castigates Soviet Studies in West

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (NYT).—A leading Soviet foreign affairs journal charged yesterday that leading Western universities, such as Columbia and Harvard, were harboring Soviet studies departments which were involved in a subversive ideological struggle against Communism and the Soviet Union.

It was the second attack within a week in the Soviet press on university-sponsored research on Communist affairs in the United States. On Wednesday, Writers Union weekly carried an article attacking research on the Soviet space program, done at the University of Miami in Florida.

The attack on Soviet research centers at U.S., British and West German universities was contained in a full-page article in the Communist party Central Committee's foreign affairs weekly, *Zo Rubezhom* (Abroad). The main theme of the article was that the West, largely through a special coordinating committee at NATO headquarters, was stepping up psychological warfare and ideological subversion despite détente.

"Let us take note that détente has not led to the disappearance or even the reduction of the number of all kinds of institutes, departments, scientific research centers which are engaged in the struggle against Communism," the article said. "On the contrary, their activities have notably intensified because they face new tasks of adapting to the conditions of détente and trying to use these conditions for their subversive aims."

In the United States, tens of such centers have been established

at universities (Columbia, Harvard, and so on). Their work is directed by councils often composed of directors of the biggest American monopolies. Their budgets are also entirely composed of single 'donations' from these monopolies."

The article asserted that such research centers were "the most important link of the anti-Communist apparatus" and were engaged in "studying" Soviet society, "cooking up the recipes of psychological warfare" and also "preparing the cadres of anti-Communist theoreticians and propaganda practitioners."

In West Germany, the article asserted, there are "about 100 ideological centers," some linked to universities, and in Britain, 30 out of 43 major universities have similar institutes.

The article, most of which was

devoted to general attacks on NATO, the Western diplomatic push for a freer East-West exchange of people and information, and the public's given Alexander Solzhenitsyn's latest book, "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956," appeared to express the views of ideological hardliners within the Soviet establishment.

Some other Soviet officials, especially from Soviet institutes dealing with U.S. affairs, take advantage of contacts with U.S. universities that have Soviet studies centers, in spite of the kind of critique raised yesterday.

Access Reduced Nonetheless, a number of the most outstanding U.S. scholars in Soviet studies have found increasing difficulties in gaining permission to come to the Soviet Union to carry on research.

Some U.S. scholars have privately advanced the view that Soviet authorities were trying to curtail inquisitive research or critical writing by U.S. academic specialists on Soviet affairs by threatening to cut them off from access to Moscow in retaliation for material that the Russians regarded as objectionable.

"The effect," a young academician said last spring, "is to inhibit some people from writing what they actually think for fear that it will be ideologically offensive to the Soviets and used for grounds for keeping them out in the future."

Others have suggested that it is the older, more experienced U.S. specialists in Soviet studies, who have developed useful Soviet contacts, who are weeded out by Moscow.

## Vatican and Prague To Seek Settlement

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 22 (UPI).—The Vatican said today it has agreed with Czechoslovakia on the need to resolve the problems between the Communist state and the Roman Catholic church.

The Vatican said the differences were discussed in a five-day meeting here with a Czech delegation that ended Friday.

## Oktoberfest Begins

MUNICH, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—The 25th postwar Oktoberfest opened in Munich yesterday when Mayor Georg Kronawetter tapped the first beer barrel.

# International Banking benefits from London & Continental Bankers

## Crédit Agricole - A few Facts about France's top Credit Institution

Crédit Agricole, an important shareholder in London & Continental Bankers Ltd., ranks among the world's top five financial organisations. With about 17% of total French banking deposits and around 8,800 local banking offices it is the leading credit institution in France.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole coordinates and promotes activities carried out by the Group's Regional Banks, which are established throughout France's governmental departments. In addition, it assists them in executing major credit operations, collects funds and manages financial resources.

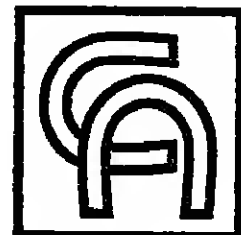
Crédit Agricole actively supports regional development, provides finance for agriculture, industry and commerce, mostly in rural areas. It also offers full retail banking services with special emphasis on the furthering of savings.

It is authorized to issue its own long term securities and is at the same time a competent partner in international finance. Numerous subsidiaries provide varied additional services, be it in the fields of merchant banking, investment advice or travel.

Through its participation in London & Continental Bankers Ltd., CNCA took a major step to broaden its international presence. Its domestic strength and vast financial capacity place it among the top addresses in international banking.

### Key Figures as at December 31st 1973

Total resources	130.6 thousand million FF
Loans outstanding	109.9 thousand million FF
Balance sheet total	164.6 thousand million FF



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## Faisal's View of Saudi Arabian Ties to U.S.

Borchgrave—Saudi Arabia and the United States now have a "special relationship" which is being institutionalized in all fields from defense to finance and technology—and which has been compared to the special relationship that the United States had with Britain during and after World War II. Will this relationship have a life of its own—or does it remain contingent on America's ability to produce a settlement in the Middle East?

Faisal—Naturally, everything is predicated on a settlement—and that settlement can only be full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, the restoration of Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem, the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people and their right to return to their homeland. We are not making any threats. We believe the special relationship is in the inter-

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia granted the following exclusive interview to Armand de Borchgrave, senior editor of Newsweek.

est of both countries—and the entire Arab world. We will do our utmost to make this relationship a success. But America must understand that nothing can work properly as long as the Israelis remain obstinate and try to hang on to their conquests.

Question—It is being said that there is little danger of a major crisis in the Middle East until next spring. Do you share this assessment?

Answer—Precious time has already been wasted in recent months. If there has been a loss of momentum and of the sense of urgency, we not only deplore it but feel it is very dangerous. There is not a moment to be lost. We hope and pray that the United States will be able to make Israel see the light and withdraw.

Question—Some Arab leaders I have talked to fear that the United States acts decisively only when it is faced with a crisis. And they say that real American pressure on Israel to withdraw will come only when there is another crisis.

Answer—We hope America will muster the wisdom to see that a full and prompt Israeli withdrawal must be accomplished without a crisis because, if this cannot be done without another crisis, the next one will be far more severe than the last one.

Question—Are you prepared to use the oil weapon again to bring about Israeli withdrawal?

Answer—We do not want to impose or reimpose an oil embargo against our friends. But our friends must realize where their strategic interests lie. The decision is in their hands.

Question—I have heard that you will not authorize long-term investments in America with the kingdom's surplus liquidity until the Israelis have evacuated the occupied territories. Is this correct?

Answer—We do not want to do anything that will hurt America. But, if our new special relationship is to remain viable, America must not do anything that will hurt us and the Arab world. And the continued occupation of Arab lands, including Arab Jerusalem, not only hurts us but poisons the international atmosphere.

Question—What do you think should be the next step—disengagement on the West Bank or a further withdrawal from Sinai?

Answer—The next step should be total withdrawal from all the occupied territories. Placental solu-



United Press International  
King Faisal

ions are inappropriate. The time has come for radical treatment of the problem.

Question—How long do you think it will take to bring this about?

Answer—We would like to see the Israelis leave Arab lands tomorrow morning. Once the decision to withdraw has been made—and only the United States can make Israel see the wisdom and imperative necessity for this course—it can be implemented in a few weeks. We do not wish to set deadlines, but one should not forget that a year has elapsed since the October war. And it is not unreasonable to expect that Israeli evacuation should begin before the end of this year.

220 Judges

## Federal Appointments—Nixon's Legal

By William Greider

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Richard Nixon has left the government, but his impact on it will endure for years—a legacy of hundreds of his appointees on federal regulatory agencies and the U.S. judiciary.

Mr. Nixon appointed more federal judges than any of his predecessors—220 of them. His people, furthermore, now fill all the seats on eight regulatory agencies, including the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Communications Commission and the National Labor Relations Board, and they hold the majority on others, including the Federal Reserve Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A former American Bar Association president, Bernard Segal, insists that Mr. Nixon's nominees for the federal bench were exceptional in quality—much better than those of some of his predecessors in the White House.

"You can't take the credit away from him," Mr. Segal said. "If you're going to condemn him for the things he did that were wrong, as you must, you should also give him credit for the good things he did. The federal judiciary is better off for his being President."

That opinion arouses hot dissent in some quarters, particularly among liberals who successfully opposed two Nixon nominees for the Supreme Court and who frowned upon several others who made it.

### 'Scandal'

"The fact is," said civil rights lawyer Joseph Rauh, "what Nixon did to the Supreme Court is a scandal and he tried to make it even worse."

Mr. Nixon's impact on the regulatory agencies, which set rates and grant routes and licenses and enforce consumer-protection laws, is an equally volatile question.

John Cushman, executive director of the Administrative Conference of the United States, told the Congressional Quarterly in its survey of the subject: "Generally speaking, the Nixon appointees to these agencies are no better or no worse than those of his predecessors."

But consumer advocates around Washington denounce Mr. Nixon's regulatory appointments as pro-business in general and often mediocre. They accuse the Nixon administration of tightening the grip that special interests have generally held on the government regulatory machinery. In two instances, the CAB and Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Nixon's regulatory agencies were tainted with the same sort of cozy special-interest dealing that hovered over the Nixon White House. The one striking exception is the Federal Trade Commission, where even the former president's critics agree that the Nixon appointees reinvigorated the enforcement of consumer-protection laws.

On judicial appointments, Mr. Segal bases his high appraisal on Mr. Nixon's consistent acceptance of the ABA's recommendations. When the ABA's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary found a nominee "not qualified," he was not nominated, despite a lot of pressure from Republican senators sponsoring the home-state lawyer.

### Only Exception

The only exception was in the closing hours of the Nixon administration when he nominated Connecticut Gov. Thomas Meskill for a seat on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York. The ABA committee found him "not qualified," largely because he lacks courtroom experience as a lawyer, and the nomination is still pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

According to Mr. Segal, that record compares favorably with Mr. Nixon's Democratic predecessors, Lyndon Johnson and John Kennedy, and even with Dwight Eisenhower. Harry Truman usually ignored the ABA committee, Mr. Segal said.

"Whatever one thinks of President Nixon," he said, "his judicial appointments have been excellent. Nixon was the only president from Eisenhower on who had no appointments who were not qualified—until the very end." When John Kennedy was president, he nominated eight judges in his first year who did not pass muster with the bar association, according to Mr. Segal, largely to settle election debts.

An administration official familiar with the Nixon appointees agreed that the new judges have met the ABA's minimum standards, but he said that the federal judiciary is still not getting the best qualified men and women for the bench and it won't get them, he said, until a future president seeks out those who are outstanding candidates—instead of relying exclusively on those who have political sponsors in the Senate.

Mr. Segal gives a lot of the credit for the Nixon appointments to former Attorney General Rich-

ard Kleindienst—also of lying under oath committee. As the nation's first deputy attorney general, Mr. Kleindienst pushed hundreds of unequal dates being pushed by Republican senators.

But Mr. Segal's view represents qualified much too narrow lawyers. The ABA after all, approved by Haynsworth and Har for the Supreme Court were rejected by the

### Standards A

"The bar association save me cold," said who was prominent paigms against Judge and Judge Carswell who could have app worth and Carswell much of a standard

The ABA committee candidates on stan are studiously nonp ing largely with a n sn's experience as a l Haynsworth was accl flect of interest and well was accused o when they were liberal-labor troops

"If you appoint interest judges to Court," Mr. Rauh s believe there would difference in the l

Nixon appointees majority on three e pelate courts, but strong ideological p new judges, accord Charles Alan Wr University of Texas, the federal judic resented Mr. Nixon peals

"In the nature of Wright said, "the i have to take their e the Supreme Court from the appointing court judges. T's Supreme Court ma a more conservat matters, one woul lower courts to fol

On the regulatory Nixon legacy is m ed, although it is that his appointm strengthened the of industry on the and commissions.

### FTC Pra

The major except where Miles Kirkp ed by Lewis Eagr man, are credited i ing a more aggress consumer problems the commission's en issues.

Mark Silberfeld i Union said consum have been consist and pleased by the inces to the FTC, appointees are very ing their attention, and economics and things, but things much more impact.

Why should FTC independent - mnde with men and wom other regulatory i Silberfeld thinks that other agenc specific industries energy, shipping, af forth—but the F covers a broader sp

"It doesn't regulat ular industry and it regulate," he said, laws, but it doesn't or set rates. That's different. You don close relationship narrow industry—B and the major alit

Mr. Nixon's CAJ Robert Timm, has fire lately because vacationing with a major airline official panies he is suppose Mr. Timm jinketed vation withy comm and also golfed in Po TWA official.

Reuben Robertson, advocate in alit charges: "There's that the CAB is a point in history in t union, of consumer questions of integrit

The SEC, which took pride in its ins under-the-table in burned by the Vesco its new chairman, B played intermediary influence and was fo in embarrassment.

The Federal Power which oversees electri natural gas, among is now clearly comm dustry interests, in regulation of natur the business magnat scribed FPC chairma, alikes this way:

"It's hard to se troubled natural. @ could have a regulat its tastes... [Nasdaq sounds more like a executive expounding the FPC should regu dustry than a man bu the actual responsib ulation."

# International Banking benefits from London & Continental Bankers

## Centrale Rabobank - A few Facts about Holland's largest Banking Group

From a relatively modest beginning at the turn of the last century Centrale Rabobank, which was originally formed to help overcome the difficulties in rural areas, has grown into the largest full service banking organization in Holland.

Structured on a cooperative basis, the bank has remained faithful to its original function as primary banker to the Dutch farming community.

However, today its range of services covers in addition all aspects of economic activities from loans to small enterprises to large scale import/export financing, from mortgages to wholesale banking.

Close on 20,000 employees in more than 3000 branch offices look after the interests of the bank's customers.

In line with the accelerating international exchange of agricultural products, Centrale Rabobank is rapidly developing its foreign banking business. The participation in London & Continental Bankers Ltd. forms an important part of the bank's policy to strengthen its international capacity.

Another major step was the establishment of a joint subsidiary with the Bank of America, the Rabomerica International Bank in Amsterdam.

Key Figures as at 31st December	1973	1972
	In million Guilders	
Balance sheet total	31246	27103
Loans and investments		
Treasury bills	1359	1635
Short-term investments	1065	905
Securities	1496	1470
Debtors	20316	16811
Long-term investments	3798	3663
Deposits		
Long-term deposits	1334	839
Savings accounts	21312	19338
Current accounts: private	2118	1731
other	2353	2338
Reserves	1380	1184
Revenue	1045	843
Expenditure	859	686
Profit and allocations to reserve	186	157

**Centrale Rabobank**

**The Grass-Roots Bank of Holland**

Utrecht: International department  
Telephone 030-328411  
Telex 47139/40200

Amsterdam: Foreign Exchange  
Telephone 020-253535  
Telex 11105

Rotterdam: Handling of shipping documents  
Telephone 010-130992  
Telex 23142







## Tactics in the UN

That the United Nations General Assembly should discuss the Palestinians goes without saying. Apart from the UN's general mandate to secure peace in international disputes, it was the world organization that originally proposed the division of the British mandate in Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. The question is not whether the case of the Arab Palestinians should be heard, but in what context. To do so, as in the past, as part of a general debate on the Middle East, makes sense; to do so as a separate item on the agenda, before the broader discussion, may seem important only as a parliamentary tactic. But it is tactics that make strategy practicable, and this particular tactic poses serious problems.

When the Arab states refused to accept the partition proposal and sent their armies into Palestine, the initial UN plan was warped out of all resemblance to its concept, and Arab Palestine virtually disappeared, shared, when the fighting died down, among Israel, Jordan and Egypt. The uprooted Palestinians were scattered among camps all around the periphery of their old home, and were slow in acquiring the militant nationalism (and terrorism) that now marks their cause. It will be impossible now to debate that cause apart from the tangle of interests which other nations now have vested in the Palestinians and to attempt to do so would prejudice the more general

settlement which the Middle East must have if it is ever to know peace again.

That an independent Palestine may emerge from such a settlement must not, of course, be ruled out. The Israelis would not like such a neighbor; the Jordanians are at least cool to it, and they are the two states that have the most practical concern for the fate of the Palestinians and their land. But Jordan and the other Arab states seem to be moving toward an agreement with the Palestinians that would permit the creation of a government that would not necessarily regard itself as a fragment of an irredentist, dedicated to eternal hostility to Israel. Such an agreement may well be the best hope for all concerned.

The real threat in the debate about Palestine is that a number of countries outside the actual embattled area, fired by the kind of Third World dogmatism that China has been inculcating, or the Islamic Jihad philosophy of, say, Libya, would undoubtedly use the occasion for inflammatory speeches and resolutions that could push the countries primarily concerned—Israel and her neighbors—into another fatal and futile confrontation. And it is this that those nations, as well as the countries which feel a genuine responsibility for restoring Middle Eastern affairs to some kind of decent order, must stand guard against. The world has too many troubles in insuring the ecological survival of mankind to be diverted by another political crisis.

## Untimely Fish Bill

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has presented an adverse report on a proposal to extend U.S. jurisdiction over coastal fishing to 200 miles, in flagrant violation of existing international law. The Senate would do well to abide by this committee's decision rather than that of the Commerce Committee, which has given the bill its support.

This country's commercial fishermen are understandably concerned over the depletion of domestic stocks by foreign fleets. They are also discouraged by the failure of the recent law of the sea conference at Caracas to formulate a new international fisheries agreement. But the federal government is making a long-overdue effort to preserve stocks through more rigid enforcement of existing international agreements. And there

is still reasonable hope that a comprehensive new body of sea law—including an acceptable fisheries formula—will be adopted at the international conference when it reconvenes in Vienna next spring.

Any move by the United States to extend its fisheries zone unilaterally at this time would encourage other nations to stake out similar or even more drastic claims to ocean control. The effect could be to jeopardize other vital American interests at sea—such as the right of free passage through international straits or the opportunity to conduct scientific research off foreign coasts. It could also destroy all hope for a new international treaty to regulate the uses of the oceans. This untimely bill deserves burial on Capitol Hill.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Restored Greek Voice

It was a poignant moment in Greece last week when the Athens newspaper Kathimerini came off the presses for the first time in seven and a half years. Rather than accept the mindless censorship of the bullying colonels, publisher Helen Vlachos closed down the journal which she had long guided with intelligence and energy.

The colonels placed Mrs. Vlachos under house arrest; but in successful disguise, she promptly escaped to London. Though the colonels later imprisoned her husband on a trumped-up charge, menaced other members of her family and formally revoked her citizenship, she never let up in her efforts to help restore democracy in her homeland.

"At least stop making love to them in

public!" was Mrs. Vlachos's blunt advice to an American official, skeptical of Washington's capacity to influence the colonels to greater moderation. It was sound advice that, had it been followed both in Washington and by the American ambassador in Athens, could have spared the United States much of its current trouble with Greece.

Mrs. Vlachos resumed publication on the 50th anniversary of the day when her father, from whom she inherited both the newspaper and dedication to public affairs journalism, brought out Kathimerini's first issue. Not all is well with Greece, but things are brighter with Helen Vlachos back on the firing line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Dealing With Terrorists

We cannot repress our anger at the repeated outrages of Japanese guerrillas. Their action this time is, needless to say, inhuman. It is very understandable that they should not go unpunished, but their demands must be met for the sake of the hostages.

—From the Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

### A Harmless Weapon

It is not the first time the United States brandishes the threat to respond to the oil offensive with a reduced food supply. But this time the threat is pronounced by the President himself before the UN General Assembly. Such a threat is not made to rekindle the moral image or "generous America." But it is true that the world is somewhat in a state of "economic war." Moreover, the weapon Mr. Ford is now brandishing appears harmless. To be convinced, let's just take a look at the way U.S. aid is distributed. In 1973, the \$900 million of food went mostly to South Vietnam, South Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Israel. Arab countries received crumbs: Tunisia and Morocco \$15 million to \$20 million each; Jordan less than \$10 million; Syria between \$200,000 and \$300,000. Egypt received nothing

between 1968 and 1973, then American aid was resumed at an annual rate of \$1 million. . . . Thus, no oil exporting country beside Indonesia received any food supply from the United States.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

### Mrs. Peron's Courage

Senora "Isabelita" Peron has confounded some prophets by still being head of state and head of government of Argentina, three months after the death of her husband, Juan Peron. When the former dictator, who had been invited back from his long exile by the baffled military who had been trying to run the country in increasing frustration, died in July, there were many who thought his widow's succession could be no more than a stop-gap gesture, which would suffice to keep things calm for perhaps a few weeks. It is too early to say with certainty that something like this will not in fact turn out to be the case in the end, but there has already been time for her to show that her intention is to rule if she can. One must pay tribute to her courage and determination. There can be few countries more difficult to rule than Argentina in its present state.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 23, 1899

NEW YORK—President McKinley is reported to have received a letter from Admiral Dewey, in which the admiral requests that the receptions prepared for him in official quarters be as limited as consistent with ceremonial etiquette. Admiral Dewey has, in other quarters, repudiated all the attempts to make him the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 23, 1924

LONDON—"The wireless of tomorrow will be a weapon of peace and not war," said Sir Oliver Lodge, speaking at Wembley last evening. The distinguished scientist declared armed conflicts were due to misunderstandings created by insular prejudices of isolated men. "As a new form of intercourse between nations, understanding and peace will be served."



'American Foreign Aid.'

## Ford Puts Priority on Avoiding World Depression

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—In his speech to the United Nations last week, President Ford announced a subtle change in the emphasis of American foreign policy. He put top priority on the need to meet the world economic crisis.

That almost certainly means a lesser stress than President Nixon put on settlement in the Near East and on détente with the Soviet Union.

A good way to sense the difference is to consider the staggering impact of the threshold price increase enacted by the cartel of oil-producing countries over the past 18 months. Something like half the rise in American wholesale prices over the past year springs directly from that increase. The inflation raging in most of the other countries of the world is even more closely tied to the oil price rise.

So is the world food crisis. Fertilizer, a petroleum product, has risen in price step by step with oil. The countries that most require fertilizer are those least able to pay because they have to spend their precious dollar assets on oil itself. So India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and several other nations most severely affected by the oil price rise are threatened with famine.

Perhaps even more serious than the food problem is the impact of the oil price increase on the international balance of payments. The United States is running a heavy deficit largely because of the increased payments for oil. So are all the other industrialized countries.

### Not Disastrous

For the United States the impact is not disastrous. The oil-producing countries, unable to buy goods with their receipts, invest the money in the most stable foreign economies. That means America mainly, and to a lesser extent West Germany, Japan and Britain.

But nations such as Italy and France have to borrow to meet their debt, or else tighten up terribly on consumption. Borrowing is tough and now threatens a run on major banking facilities. Economic restrictions, by spreading from country to country, could produce the world depression so many people foresee.

President Ford rightly understands that avoiding a world

depression has to be the centerpiece of his foreign policy. That is the plain meaning of the principal statement made in his speech to the United Nations: "Let us not delude ourselves. Failure to cooperate on oil, food and inflation could spell disaster for every nation represented in this room."

But every serious effort to meet the oil problem runs afoul of policies put into effect by President Nixon. The most obvious measure would be to insist on a break in the oil price in exchange for this country's good efforts in promoting a settlement in the Near East. But President Nixon didn't want to jeopardize his diplomatic moves by mixing in vulgar commercial interests. For fear of alienating the Arabs and thus spoiling his negotiation he

did not apply any pressure for an oil price break, and his effort to wheedle down the price by belaboring the Saudis has obviously not worked.

### Countercartel

A second tactic would be to organize the consuming countries in a kind of countercartel. President Nixon had taken some steps here, notably in promoting the Washington energy conference of oil-consuming countries.

But cooperation with such major oil consumers as Japan, France and even Britain has been sticky. A large part of the reason is that President Nixon had placed so much more emphasis on détente with Russia than on cooperation with this country's allies.

A third tactic would be to

develop a strong program for energy self-sufficiency in this country. Only that would have involved sacrifice in the context of international crisis. President Nixon declared the crisis was over as soon as the first progress was made toward an easing of tension between Israel and the Arab states. And in the absence of a crisis atmosphere, it has been impossible to take steps toward American self-sufficiency.

In short, President Nixon's emphasis on settlement in the Near East and détente with Russia implied living with higher oil prices. Mr. Ford's emphasis on international economic problems implies bringing down the price of oil—perhaps even at the cost of living with an unsettled situation in the Near East and an incomplete détente with Russia.

## Some Thoughts on Neo-Isolationism

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—If this were a book instead of a newspaper column, I would give it one of those fashionably long titles such as, "Some Preliminary Thoughts on American World Responsibility Upon Being Decried as a Neo-Isolationist."

Recently I have suggested that Cyprus is not an American responsibility and recalled earlier "crises" in Lebanon, Laos, and the Dominican Republic that, like Cyprus today, were exaggerated by presidents and the press inasmuch as no real American national interest was involved. It is a small but interesting clue to public opinion that my column on Cyprus evoked more mail than any other subject on which I have written and that it was overwhelmingly favorable to my position. But it is the minority of letters, several of them friendly and thoughtful, raising the specter of neo-isolationism to which I want to address myself.

Everyone agrees in theory that the United States ought not to be the world's policeman. But in practice each situation arises there inevitably goes up the cry for American leadership. It always seems that if the world's strongest, richest nation does not act, no one will. "Let George do it" has become "Let Uncle Sam do it—or defend it."

### No Sense

If we agree that North America, Western Europe and Japan form the heart of America's interests in the world and if, for reasons of space, we leave aside the complex question of America's relations with the so-called Third World, we still have to take into account anomalous situations, specifically the city of

West Berlin and the state of Israel.

By any normal ways of reckoning national interest—strategic location, profitable trade, intrinsic value—neither Berlin nor Israel qualifies as one of America's vital national interests. On the contrary, it makes no geopolitical sense for the United States to mortgage its power and prestige to half a city isolated in hostile territory. Similarly, if Israel did not exist, our relations with the Arab countries would presumably go much more smoothly.

But nations, any more than individuals, cannot make all their decisions on coolly calculated appraisals of self-interest. Americans, like all Western people, feel some degree of guilt because we did not stop Hitler in time to prevent the holocaust that destroyed most of Europe's Jews. When World War II ended, this country did not open its doors quickly or widely to the surviving Jews and thereby provide an alternative to the Zionist answer. From a religious viewpoint, many Americans are concerned because no believing Christian would be indifferent to the fate of God's Old Testament people.

History, too, imposes responsibilities. Neither Israel nor West Berlin could have survived this long without American military and economic aid. Each succeeding president since Harry Truman in 1948 has strongly reaffirmed America's support.

### Vital Interests?

Are these two vulnerable positions vital interests in the sense that the United States would fight for them? One can answer that with another question: Would the Russians have fought if we had tried to help the Hungarians or the Czechs during their unsuccessful struggles for freedom? The United States did not know the answer but decided not to take the risk of finding out. As long as the United States remains strong, the Russians are likely to be equally prudent.

In thinking about America's sense of obligation to West Berlin and Israel, these two poignant, perpetually endangered outposts from the storm of World War II, one is reminded of Robert Frost's poem in which the husband and wife gently argue whether they have a duty to help their former hired man.

He says, "Some is the place where, when you have to go there, they have to take you in." His wife replies, "I should have said it, something you somehow haven't to deserve." If the people of West Berlin or of Israel cry out to us, we cannot pretend to be deaf.

### A Correction

On the back page of the Aug. 24-25, 1974, International Herald Tribune edition, there appeared an article written by Frank N. Hawkins, Jr., purporting to be a biographical sketch of Adnan Khashoggi. In the third column of this article, reference was made to "French banker Louis Dreyfus."

I am the chief executive officer of S.A. Louis Dreyfus et Cie, which is the parent company of Banque Louis-Dreyfus. Immediately upon my being made aware of the statement concerning our organization, I made a thorough inquiry in our head office in Paris and in our offices in Zurich, London and New York in an attempt to determine with whom Mr. Hawkins had been in touch within our organization. I am satisfied that the quote in the article cannot be attributed to anyone in our bank or in our organization.

GERARD LOUIS-DREYFUS, New York.

The Herald Tribune regrets any inaccuracy in its report.

### VOA and China

I refer to the story (Herald, Sept. 13), reporting that Bulgaria had stopped jamming the Voice of America, and alleging that "China is now the only country in the world that continues to try to block its broadcasts." When I was in Wuhan in October last year, the hotel at which I stayed provided radios in every room, and it was the easiest thing in the world to tune in to Voice of America, or the BBC overseas service for that matter, without the slightest attempt at interference as far as I could judge from the quality of reception, day or night.

### Buckley on China

William Buckley's curious view of China reflects a curious lack of factual knowledge which, of course, cannot be acquired by a sightseeing spree to China. One has to do a certain amount of homework.

While I do not feel competent

## Wrong V To Equ For Won

By George F.

WASHINGTON—A critic once noted: American women suffer too much poor-quality. Certainly intelligent women at the kind of lavished on women in a document titled "Gu Equal Treatment of the McGraw-Hill Book C tions."

The guidelines are a surprise. McGraw-Hill publishes a book, especially teaching materials. McGraw-Hill buys and puts 11 pages of prospect of which are embarrassing to the phrase "as a 'stereotype'; banal (do not refer to 'the ball and chain'); pathetic (the word 'should be replaced by like 'of human origi

Female generic word: 'suffragette' or 'wag go. McGraw-Hill will pluralize to avoid pronouns: 'secretarie should be used inste secretary... she.' C terms like 'fireman' man' must be replace fighter' and 'mail ca

All 'unnecessary' a woman's marital: Mrs. Meir and Moshe diner?' are forbidde 'lady' is denounce word' and is banned men are being refe 'gentlemen'.

### Changing R

The McGraw-Hill writers say they ju 'reflect' reality. In want to change reali think they can do th lug with the langua going to pound flat ments of injustice hammer will be . . English language.

Obviously the web shapes as well as rei But McGraw-Hill's g are insid a war m than evidence, that commonplace words plain about have p nificant role in re unequal status of w changing the offend: change the world 4 ways.

Although I am a persuasion, even, i that the unequal sta is an irrational 'th most societies.' It be rectified by peop time blaming and kind of language: t McGraw-Hill guidec to wish such Stak lessness.

The word 'fema reflects reality: viri fighters have been u want to fight fire, word 'fireman' woi its continued existn hindrance. And I, not mind if I say at female, but I don't taken 38,000 feet u who feels insecure in of the word 'avari

Such giggling s trivializes that whic —the cause of fema fact, the giggling t McGraw-Hill guidel suggests that they a who are having trou in up grievances a as their ideological a pty.

### Hard to Re

They do not und there are some way for "respect" that r for mature people c clamorers. Anyone victimized by the w is inevitably going t with reason, as a p who has no serious ideas.

McGraw-Hill's lin gram would purge al are capable of off women who say th threatened by this s McGraw-Hill list phrases: "The sound disturbed the h in the neighborhood." I wants: "The sound everyone within ear what will be left of when it has been t thoroughly what is in norous plan its s innocuous phrases?

Where are you, s now that we need y the pogroms of the I guideline writers? I'm really sure of her worth, expressed in sentences the main liberated woman: "I what we imagine th us. We must forgiv debt."

صلى الله عليه وسلم







## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

[illegible]

# International Banking benefits from London & Continental Bankers

**GZB -**  
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GZB – Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG, headquartered in Vienna, ranks among the top financial institutes in Austria. It is the financial epicentre of Austria's Raiffeisen Organization and its service facilities cover the broad range of "universal" banking.

46 years young, GZB achieved a balance sheet total of AS 20.9 thousand million (around £ 490 million) at the end of 1973. The vital statistics of the entire Raiffeisen Organization underline the overall strength and financial capacity of GZB, its head institute:

On December 31, 1973 total deposits stood at AS 52.6 thousand million (approx. £1,220 million) the equivalent of 18.6% of the total market. Credit volume reached AS 45.7 thousand million (£1,055 million) or a 16.2% market share and the combined balance sheet totals exceeded an impressive AS 100 thousand million (£2,300 million). A network of around 2,000 offices spans the entire service area.

Behind these figures there is a long-term financial marketing concept embracing a grouping of specialized institutes that offer a comprehensive service in financial and related fields. It includes a building and loan association, a life insurance company, a new issue institute, a travel service organization, a leasing company, a databank and a major holding in one of Austria's foremost investment companies.

To extend the range of GZB's universal services a participation was acquired in a foreign trade organization having 61 offices and a staff of more than 1,400 spread throughout the world.

A major move of GZB to strengthen its international network was the decision to become a founding shareholder in London & Continental Bankers Ltd.

This participation fits ideally in the structural planning of Austria's Raiffeisen Organization. This merchant bank, bringing similarly-based European banks together, is performing many specialized banking functions in the City of London. It also serves as an ideal international financial base for its shoreholders especially in view of the rapidly

Through its participation in Landon & Continental, GZB brought Europe even closer to its Austrian clientele and intensified its contacts with the United Kingdom.

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 Frankfurt: Wiesbadenstr. 18, T. 239151.  
 Geneva: 49 Rue du Rhône, T. 251.  
 London: 100 Strand, T. 357281.  
 London (Sec.): 5 Burlington Gdns. T. 611-69-419.  
 London (Cmry): Plantation House, T. 01-623-649.  
 Lugano (Sec.): Piazza Monte Cervi 9, T. 2353.  
 Lugano (Cmry): Via Peral 12-13, T. 2313.  
 Madrid: Atocha 32, T. 237-660.  
 Manila: 22 Via de la Victoria, T. 31444.  
 Mercedes Lubliner, G. T. 288719.  
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Geneva: 1 Pl. Longemalle. T. 30 95 11  
London: 22, Basinghall St. T. 605 38 03  
Madrid: Ave. del Generalísimo 3. T. 489 32 30  
Paris: 16 Place Vendôme. T. 659 32 01

\_\_\_\_\_

**Erratum**  
**Electricité de France**  
**"EDF"**  
**U.S. \$500,000,000**

**Ten Year Loan**  
In the "tombstone" published  
in: the International Herald  
Tribune, 19th August, 1974.

in the special brackets instead of: "Compagnie Internationale pour le financement de l'énergie nucléaire" read: INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR CRE-

**DIT CORPORATION** — Compagnie Internationale pour le financement de l'énergie nucléaire — (INCC-CIFEN).

**FCE Quotations**

	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
DJIA ..... bid	665	669	682	685	686
678.76 ... offer	675	685	700	700	710
FTI ..... bid	200	200	195	218	220
198.0 .... offer	208	215	220	230	230
YX1A ..... bid	1050	1050	1000	1050	1050

408.47 .. offer	4050	4100	4200	4250
Prem. Gas bid	—	101	100	98
114.25 .. offer	—	104.5	115	120
Gasoil ..... bid	—	106	98	77
91.00 ... offer	—	110	112	95

**Forward Contract  
Exchange  
Company Ltd.**

\_\_\_\_\_

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17


6



# Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

continued from Page 10					continued from Page 10				
Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
10/1/74	30	79	79	-	10/1/74	30	79	79	-
10/2/74	30	79	79	-	10/2/74	30	79	79	-
10/3/74	30	79	79	-	10/3/74	30	79	79	-
10/4/74	30	79	79	-	10/4/74	30	79	79	-
10/5/74	30	79	79	-	10/5/74	30	79	79	-
10/6/74	30	79	79	-	10/6/74	30	79	79	-
10/7/74	30	79	79	-	10/7/74	30	79	79	-
10/8/74	30	79	79	-	10/8/74	30	79	79	-
10/9/74	30	79	79	-	10/9/74	30	79	79	-
10/10/74	30	79	79	-	10/10/74	30	79	79	-
10/11/74	30	79	79	-	10/11/74	30	79	79	-
10/12/74	30	79	79	-	10/12/74	30	79	79	-
10/13/74	30	79	79	-	10/13/74	30	79	79	-
10/14/74	30	79	79	-	10/14/74	30	79	79	-
10/15/74	30	79	79	-	10/15/74	30	79	79	-
10/16/74	30	79	79	-	10/16/74	30	79	79	-
10/17/74	30	79	79	-	10/17/74	30	79	79	-
10/18/74	30	79	79	-	10/18/74	30	79	79	-
10/19/74	30	79	79	-	10/19/74	30	79	79	-
10/20/74	30	79	79	-	10/20/74	30	79	79	-
10/21/74	30	79	79	-	10/21/74	30	79	79	-
10/22/74	30	79	79	-	10/22/74	30	79	79	-
10/23/74	30	79	79	-	10/23/74	30	79	79	-
10/24/74	30	79	79	-	10/24/74	30	79	79	-
10/25/74	30	79	79	-	10/25/74	30	79	79	-
10/26/74	30	79	79	-	10/26/74	30	79	79	-
10/27/74	30	79	79	-	10/27/74	30	79	79	-
10/28/74	30	79	79	-	10/28/74	30	79	79	-
10/29/74	30	79	79	-	10/29/74	30	79	79	-
10/30/74	30	79	79	-	10/30/74	30	79	79	-
10/31/74	30	79	79	-	10/31/74	30	79	79	-
11/1/74	30	79	79	-	11/1/74	30	79	79	-
11/2/74	30	79	79	-	11/2/74	30	79	79	-
11/3/74	30	79	79	-	11/3/74	30	79	79	-
11/4/74	30	79	79	-	11/4/74	30	79	79	-
11/5/74	30	79	79	-	11/5/74	30	79	79	-
11/6/74	30	79	79	-	11/6/74	30	79	79	-
11/7/74	30	79	79	-	11/7/74	30	79	79	-
11/8/74	30	79	79	-	11/8/74	30	79	79	-
11/9/74	30	79	79	-	11/9/74	30	79	79	-
11/10/74	30	79	79	-	11/10/74	30	79	79	-
11/11/74	30	79	79	-	11/11/74	30	79	79	-
11/12/74	30	79	79	-	11/12/74	30	79	79	-
11/13/74	30	79	79	-	11/13/74	30	79	79	-
11/14/74	30	79	79	-	11/14/74	30	79	79	-
11/15/74	30	79	79	-	11/15/74	30	79	79	-
11/16/74	30	79	79	-	11/16/74	30	79	79	-
11/17/74	30	79	79	-	11/17/74	30	79	79	-
11/18/74	30	79	79	-	11/18/74	30	79	79	-
11/19/74	30	79	79	-	11/19/74	30	79	79	-
11/20/74	30	79	79	-	11/20/74	30	79	79	-
11/21/74	30	79	79	-	11/21/74	30	79	79	-
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11/25/74	30	79	79	-	11/25/74	30	79	79	-
11/26/74	30	79	79	-	11/26/74	30	79	79	-
11/27/74	30	79	79	-	11/27/74	30	79	79	-
11/28/74	30	79	79	-	11/28/74	30	79	79	-
11/29/74	30	79	79	-	11/29/74	30	79	79	-
11/30/74	30	79	79	-	11/30/74	30	79	79	-
12/1/74	30	79	79	-	12/1/74	30	79	79	-
12/2/74	30	79	79	-	12/2/74	30	79	79	-
12/3/74	30	79	79	-	12/3/74	30	79	79	-
12/4/74	30	79	79	-	12/4/74	30	79	79	-
12/5/74	30	79	79	-	12/5/74	30	79	79	-
12/6/74	30	79	79	-	12/6/74	30	79	79	-
12/7/74	30	79	79	-	12/7/74	30	79	79	-
12/8/74	30	79	79	-	12/8/74	30	79	79	-
12/9/74	30	79	79	-	12/9/74	30	79	79	-
12/10/74	30	79	79	-	12/10/74	30	79	79	-
12/11/74	30	79	79	-	12/11/74	30	79	79	-
12/12/74	30	79	79	-	12/12/74	30	79	79	-
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12/14/74	30	79	79	-	12/14/74	30	79	79	-
12/15/74	30	79	79	-	12/15/74	30	79	79	-
12/16/74	30	79	79	-	12/16/74	30	79	79	-
12/17/74	30	79	79	-	12/17/74	30	79	79	-
12/18/74	30	79	79	-	12/18/74	30	79	79	-
12/19/74	30	79	79	-	12/19/74	30	79	79	-
12/20/74	30	79	79	-	12/20/74	30	79	79	-
12/21/74	30	79	79	-	12/21/74	30	79	79	-
12/22/74	30	79	79	-	12/22/74	30	79	79	-
12/23/74	30	79	79	-	12/23/74	30	79	79	-
12/24/74	30	79	79	-	12/24/74	30	79	79	-
12/25/74	30	79	79	-	12/25/74	30	79	79	-
12/26/74	30	79	79	-	12/26/74	30	79	79	-
12/27/74	30	79	79	-	12/27/74	30	79	79	-
12/28/74	30	79	79	-	12/28/74	30	79	79	-
12/29/74	30	79	79	-	12/29/74	30	79	79	-
12/30/74	30	79	79	-	12/30/74	30	79	79	-
12/31/74	30	79	79	-	12/31/74	30	79	79	-

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OKO, which stands for Osuuspankki, is the short name for the central bank of Finland's vast cooperative banking group. With an internationally oriented management, OKO is the one Finnish bank that knows its market intimately for its organization is far-flung covering the whole nation, with a broad clientele ranging from the smallest farming units to the biggest Finnish industries.

OKO's foreign department can, of course, provide any and all banking services to international customers, but in addition it can help you in seeking first class business contacts in Finland. As a full service commercial bank, OKO is offering the full range of financial services that one expects from a top credit institution, but with a difference - efficient friendliness.




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## Important news for the electrotechnical industry



### PRODUCTION OF UDD-FIM'S MICA PAPER SAMICA NOW DOUBLED

Big new plant brought on-stream by UDD-FIM, Delle, France

UDD-FIM (S.A. des Usines D'Electriques) is the introduction in 1964 of the world's first mica paper, have now ensured their continuing leadership in this field by the completion of a big new production facility that doubles previous capacity. This ultra-modern plant has been carefully designed to ensure the maintenance of the well-proven highest technical standards of the Samica brand.

Samica - a thin, uniform and continuous sheet made from mica pulp - has grown to become one of the most important materials in electrical insulation, particularly for medium and high voltages. The principal products made from Samica are:

- Laminates for insulators between commutator segments;
- Heating components in electrical household appliances.

**SAMICA TAPES:**


- In resin-impregnated (Samicatherm®) Semi-conducting and porous form for insulating elementary conductors, rotor coils and motor sections of electrical machines of any power and voltage, such as large generators, traction motors and all other kinds of electrical machines.

An important new technical exchange agreement has just been concluded between UDD-FIM and the SM Company, who for many years have also pioneered the mica paper industry. Under the terms of the agreement UDD-FIM will manufacture the SM developed mica paper product Micamite II. This will be sold by UDD-FIM under its own trademark, Samica, as Samica 30, and represents a significant technical addition to the best selling Samica range. UDD-FIM will also supply Samica 30 to SM for conversion and sale on the U.S. market under their own trademark Micamite II.

SM is a multinational corporation with headquarters in St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A. The company manufactures a variety of products including Scotch brand tapes for electrical and other uses.

UDD-FIM, Delle, specializes in offering complete systems of electrical insulation, with guaranteed compatibility between products. It is a member of the International Group, Italia, with plants at Sesto San Giovanni (Milan, Italy) as well as at Delle. The Group employs over 4,000 people and has a large worldwide sales/distribution and technical assistance network.

**General Management:** 90100 Delle, France. Tel.: (84) 29 11 41.  
**Sales Management:** 27 Rue de la Vistule, Paris-13e, France. Tel.: 336.10.20.



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**Central National Bank of Cleveland**  
سنترال ناشيونال بنك اوف كليفلاند

**Lloyds Bank International**  
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**Moscow Narodny Bank - Beirut Branch**  
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**N. V. Slavenburg's Bank**  
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**United California Bank**  
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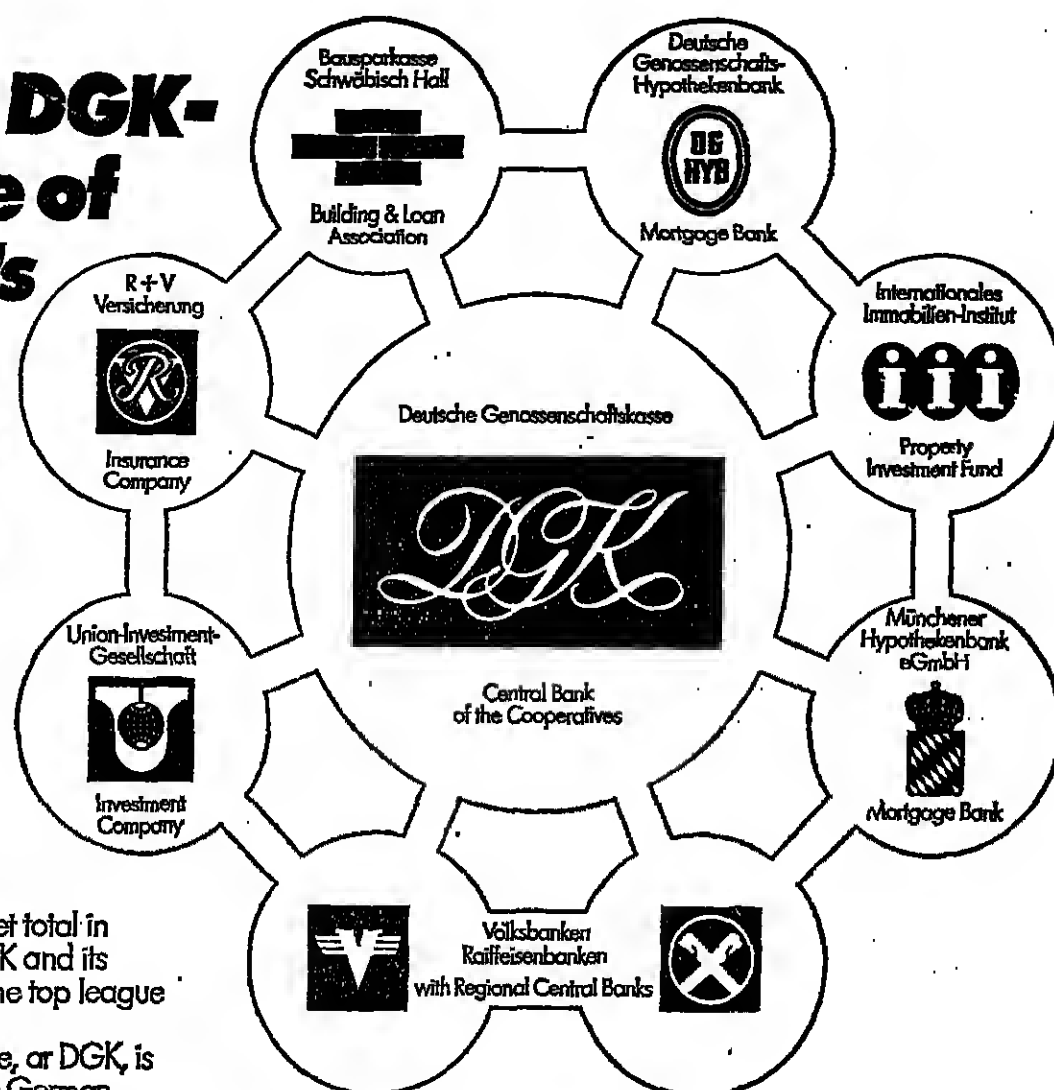
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Germany's  
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Ver  
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DGK's strength does not so much lie in its dominant position, but rather in the confidence and strong support from its millions of members coming from the very grass roots of Germany's economic life.

# Euromarket

(Continued From Page 3)

domestic banks; about half are offshoots of West German or U.S. banks, with the other quarter owned by other foreigners.

The object of the liquidity bank and the standby credits is to limit the risk of a bank going under while the various central banks argue over who should be responsible for providing a lifeline.

This need, of course, extends far beyond Luxembourg—a point stressed by Ludwig Poullain, chairman of Westdeutsche Landesbank. In a speech here to journalists last week, he called for the creation of an international liquidity bank, stressing the collaboration of the central banks and the participation of the banks in the Euromarket."

The West German liquidity bank as currently envisaged, would include the participation of the Bundesbank, which would hold a 30 per cent interest.

Mr. Dondelinger thought the Poullain suggestion was "a good idea." But he added he was doubtful about whether it could be realized—of commercial bankers.

In private conversation, a number of bankers expressed reservations about such ideas. "Banking is the second oldest profession in the world," a banker observed. "The rules are well known and, if they are adhered to, there are no problems."

"Leaving one with short money is suicide. It's bound one day to collapse. You must match your risks on currencies and maturities."

The ultimate question is whether the biggest banks in the world are willing to band together to assure a place in the international market for their smaller competitors. And as the banks themselves await the answer caution dominates the market, with very business being undertaken.

Dealers reported demand last week for bonds selling at par on the DAT secondary sale of the World European Investment Bank's European Coal Community bonds.

The Swiss franc has had been operating on a long summer hiatus to grinding to investors turning down drying coupons of arc cent. The 15-year Austrian electricity undersubscribed and offering has been pockmarked. Bankers expect rise in coupons or a down of the market.

International Ins  
7-15 Sec  
Sept. 18: 12.95 %  
Industrials 7-15  
Sept. 18: 11.75 %  
Sept. 18: 10.38 %  
Markets Turn  
Sept. 20  
Code \$113.6 mil.  
Euroclear \$108.3 mil.

## Bank Stock Q1

(Closing prices of the week's top)

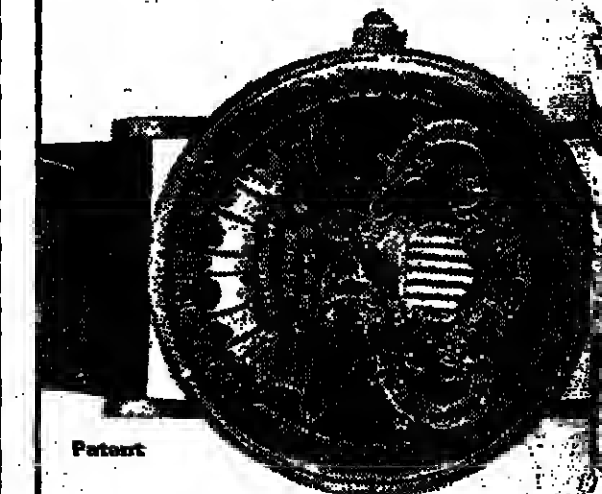
Banqueparibas.....	
Dankwart Currents.....	
Cleveland Trust.....	
Detroit Bank Corporation.....	
First Nat. City.....	
First Nat. Bank (Mafy).....	
First Nat. Citicorp.....	
Harris Bank Corp. (Citicorp).....	
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Co. Inc.....	
J.P. Morgan First Nat. City.....	
Mellon Nat. Bank Phila.....	
Nat. City Corporation.....	
Long Island City.....	
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.....	
Pitts. Nat. Corporation.....	
Schwabacher Nat. Bank Boston.....	
Sec. City Bank Boston.....	
U.S. Trust New York.....	
Unit Va. Bankshares.....	

Units of Account		DM Basis	
A.O.G. 10-79	98 1/2	99 1/2	
S. Africa 84-82	82	84	
Canada 84-82	82	84	
Cassa Mexicana 64-78	83	85	
Canada 7-80	82 1/2	84	
Guatemala 84-82	82 1/2	84	
CCA 84-82	90	91 1/2	
CCA 7-84	83	84	
CCA 8-82	82 1/2	84	
CCSA 64-86	82	84	
CGV 64-86	78	78	
CFE 74-78	84	86	
CFE 7-78	82	84	
Communist 84-82	91 1/2	93	
Communist 1974-86	91 1/2	93	
Credit Nat. 8-86	80	82	
CCF 64-78	81	82 1/2	
Democrat 84-82	81 1/2	82	
E.R.R. (74) 84-86	82	83 1/2	
Econom 7-78	82	84	
Econom 84-82	82 1/2	84	
Excom 91-96	90 1/2	101	
Fomento 54-78	81	83	
Frontier 84-82	82	84	
Infatran 6-78	92	92 1/2	
Manitoba 7-80	82 1/2	84	
Manitoba 8-82	80	102 1/2	
Narcy 84-82	90 1/2	92	
North Communist 74-86	91 1/2	93	
Norges Sect. 8-84	82 1/2	84	
Reactor 84-82	82	84	
Reed 63-84	82	84	
Sacor 4 64-77	82	84	
S.D.R. 8-86	91	92 1/2	
St. Louis 84-82	82	84	
Watney 7-86	82	84	
Sand 74-82	80	82	
Island 84-82	82	84	
St. Oil Ind 8-86	83	84	
Ariza 84-80	84	86	
Pechany 84-86	83 1/2	85	
Ariza 84-82	82 1/2	84	
Ariza 84-82	82 1/2	84	
Ariza 84-82 (EPT)	82 1/2	84	
ALB 84-82	82 1/2	84	
New Zealand 7-87	82 1/2	84	
Ontario 84-82	82 1/2	84	
Ontario Hydro 74-86	82 1/2	84	
Canada 74-86	82 1/2	84	
Quebec Hydro 64-82	82 1/2	84	
Sand 74-86	82 1/2	84	
Canada 74-86	82 1/2	84	
Worldbank 64-82	82 1/2	84	
Worldbank 64-87	82 1/2	84	
European Curren	82 1/2	84	
of Africa 8-86	82 1/2	84	
CA 84-85	82 1/2	84	
R 84-86	82 1/2	84	
Sardinia 74-83	82 1/2	84	
Interferio 74-86	82 1/2	84	
* For Trading in CO	82 1/2	84	
Luxembourg	82 1/2	84	
ALB 84-82	82 1/2	84	
ALB 84-82	82 1/2	84	
Burmah 7-86	82 1/2	84	
Canada 84-82	82 1/2	84	
Canada 84-82	82 1/2	84	
Or. 84-82	82 1/2	84	
Finland 7-87	82 1/2	84	
USE 84-87	82 1/2	84	
USE 84-87	82 1/2	84	
Reed 63-87	82 1/2	84	
Slater 74-87	82 1/2	84	
French F	82 1/2	84	
Al. Airlique 84-81	82 1/2	84	
BACF 74-81	82 1/2	84	
CAN 74-81	82 1/2	84	
ELB 74-81	82 1/2	84	
Germany 8-87	82 1/2	84	
New York 74-87	82 1/2	84	
CO 74-87	82 1/2	84	
Petrol 82 7-80	82 1/2	84	
Quebec 74-87	82 1/2	84	
Reed 74-87	82 1/2	84	
Rhodes-Polonia 74-87	82 1/2	84	
Reed 74-87	82 1/2	84	
St. Louis 84-82	82 1/2	84	
World Bank 74-87	82 1/2	84	

Deutsche Marks (Average price)		Guinea	
Australia 6/4-57	81	ABN 5/4-79	81
Canada 6/4-57	69 1/2	ARM 9/4-79	81
Costa Rica 6/4-57	62 1/2	ASR 6/4-79	81
Cote d'Ivoire 6/4-57	73	CEP 6/4-79	81
Dominica 6-56	73	CEP Foodst 6/4-79	81
Egypt 6/4-57	73	EUR 5/4-79	81
El Salvador 6/4-57	73	EUR Foodst 6/4-79	81
FRG 6/4-57	73	GER 5/4-79	81
Ghana 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Guatemala 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Holland 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Indonesia 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Italy 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Japan 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Kenya 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Malaysia 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Marshall 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Mexico 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Morocco 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Netherlands 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Nigeria 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Portugal 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Spain 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Sweden 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Switzerland 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Taiwan 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Thailand 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Togo 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Tunisia 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Uganda 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
United Kingdom 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
USA 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81
Zambia 6/4-57	73	GR 1/4-79	81

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صبراً عن الراحل







P

# BLONDI

BEE TLE  
B. AILEY

# WIZARD

# ANDY CAPP

85257 1044.5304

---

Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square, to

Thursday's **Jumbies BRAVE SIEGE**

Answer: *Could be considered*

*animal life*—BIR

By John Hersey. 182 pp. Knopf. \$5.95.

**T**HE time, according to a note on the jacket, is "the near future." The place is New Haven, Conn. At the outset the narrator says: "The tightpacked column of civilians now breast stretches back along Church Street to the corner of Elm Street and around toward Orange and out of sight but not imagination. I have been on this line since deep dark, since before five." The narrator—his name, we eventually learn, is Sam Poynter—goes on: "As usual at this hour, downtown streets are glutted with buses and cargo conveyors and people shuffling on foot to their jobs. Every square inch of concrete and asphalt is taken up, wheeled traffic worms along at the stipulated pace. On the sidewalks at the outer edge of the traffic line, one finds an infinity of pedestrians, facing up inches toward Elm and another, beyond, toward Chapel. It takes a walker fifteen or twenty minutes to move a single block. This is the familiar suffocating physical crush of the morning hours; breast touches shoulder blade, hip rubs hip, one's shoes are scuffed by others' shoes."

The population explosion, we perceive, has reached New Haven. The multitudes are housed in buildings like doorknobs on a floor providing the largest possible number of living quarters. "A person's space is defined by lines painted on the sleeping-hall floor. One must keep all his belongings within his space; trousers, even during communal hours, even 'trespassing' by accidental knocking over of possessions, is severely punished." Sam's space, now that he is separated from his wife, is seven feet by eleven. He and his wife had a somewhat larger space, but he had the right to his privacy, and this inhibited her in their sexual relations. Children, incidentally, are no great problem, for no family may have more than one child, and most families are not allowed to have any.

Throughout his career, Mr. Huxley has shown a growing tendency toward allegory and fable; almost every one of his novels teaches a lesson—for instance, "The

He doesn't know what love is. He's married to a loveless girl. He looks out the petition window. He loves her. He loves her. His left is an older retired printer, whose admires. (It turns out stands in the four o'clock meeting people.) On a janitor, a bellringer starts a pointless of people in the line. St don't "melt into an faded blur. Not at a continuum of ticular."

I dislike standing even a short time, as that affords elbow room many things would worth standing four a close-packed line: a close-packed line, an hour of waiting to book is devoted less I would expect the itself to be. And the Sam finally reaches

BABA	GPS	LAPSE
EAGLE	ARIL	BRUIN
AREA	LOCI	SIZED
GAZZ	MATAZZ	ZGS
ECRO	ASDILLE	
SIR	LAZY	PURE
COLE	DOE	CAMEL
GOZZED	AMP	STEEN
PIZZA	PRO	EWMS
MENT	SCRA	TET
RESEAL	TELE	
RAS	JAZZ	SING
AZMOE	POET	GOZE
ROUES	SOLE	OTRA
ARTINE	MSS	WHAM

**By Rob,**

To reduce the principles of strategy to hard and fast rules of play is an impossible task. Although innumerable instruction books do try, in an attempt to achieve simplicity, they then cannot help but promulgate a false, excessively dogmatic view of the game.

For example it is generally true that a backward pawn is a weakness, since it cannot be defended by another pawn and since the advance of the pawns adjacent to it produces a blind square ahead of it that can serve as an important outpost for the opponent. Yet if you try to convert that general truth into a rule forbidding the creation of backward pawns, some strong moves will be neglected.

the damping action of a pawn advance is that it forces the neighbor backward while pinning down an enemy weakness may result in overall gains. The disadvantage of yielding the opponent an outpost square in front of the backward pawn may turn out to be vacuous if the only pieces that could use the square are exchanged off or

The ninth-round game between the United States grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek and the Argentine master Debarbon from the Torneo Internacional de Ajedrez in Lanzarote, Grand Canary Islands, illustrates such exceptional strategy.

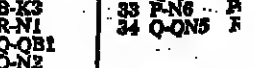
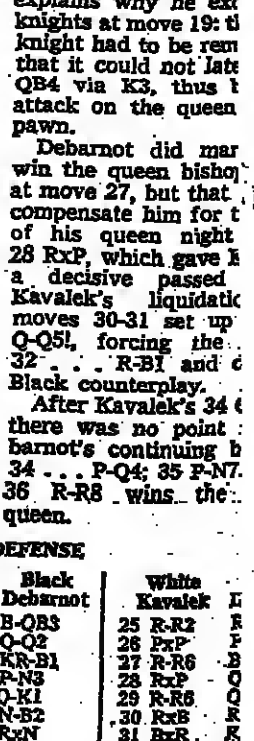
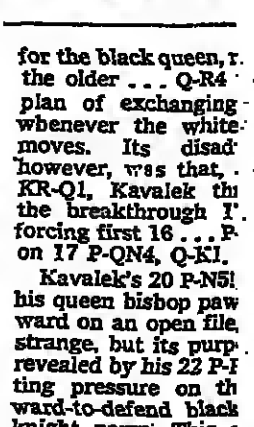
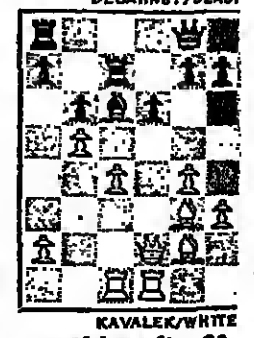
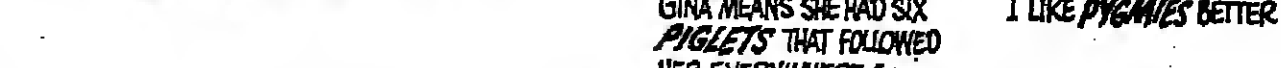
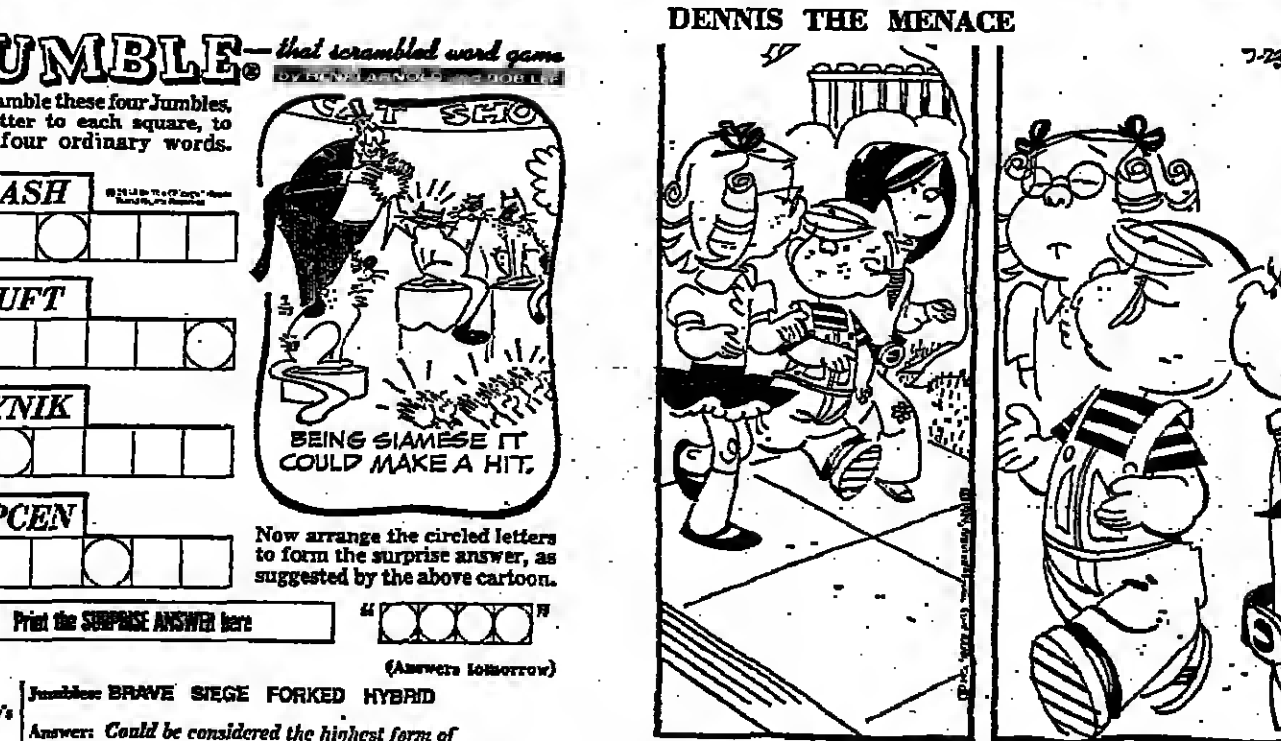
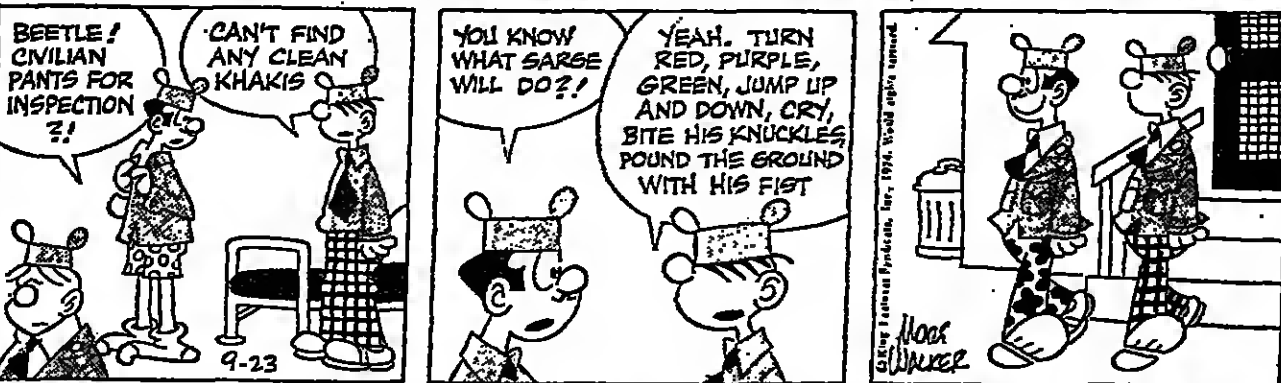
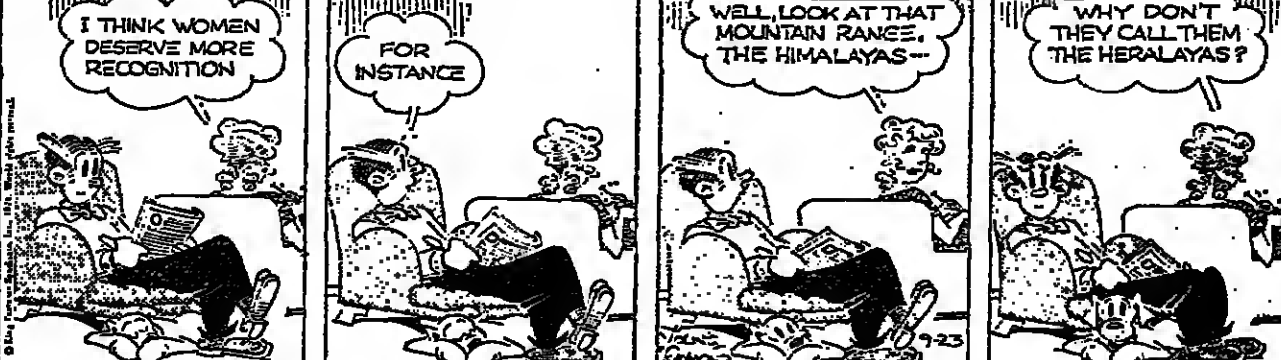
Debarnot permitted Kavalek to transponse what began as an English Opening into a Maroczy-bird Sicilian Defense by 5 P-K4. Since Black obtains a cramped position, usually to advance a center pawn to the fourth rank, Debarnot forced the exchange of a pair of knights by Petrosian's favorite tactic, 7...N-KN5.

Debarnot's 14... Q-Q2 is a comparatively new idea for finding a convenient square at move 27, but that compensate him for the loss of his queen knight 28 RCP, which gave 14... Q-Q2 a passive purpose. Kavalek's Russian moves 30-31... up Q-Q51, forcing the 32... R-B1 and 6 Black counterplay.

After Kavalek's 34... R-Q4, there was no point in Debarnot's continuing 36... P-Q4; 35 P-N7, 36 R-R8 wins the...

White		Black		SICILIAN DEFENSE		White		Black	
Kavalek	Debnarot	Kavalek	Debnarot	Kavalek	Debnarot	Kavalek	Debnarot	Kavalek	Debnarot
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 P-Q3	B-Q3	25 R-R2	R	26 R-R2	R	27 R-R2	R
2 N-B3	P-K3	14 P-B3	Q-Q2	26 R-R2	R	27 R-R2	R	28 R-R2	R
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 P-Q3	K-B1	27 R-R2	R	28 R-R2	R	29 R-R2	R
4 N-P4	B-N2	16 K-Q1	Q-N1	28 R-R2	R	29 R-R2	R	30 R-R2	R
5 P-K4	N-B3	17 P-Q4	Q-N1	29 R-R2	R	30 R-R2	R	31 R-R2	R
6 B-K3	N-B3	18 N-Q5	N-Q5	30 R-R2	R	31 R-R2	R	32 R-R2	R
7 N-Q3	N-K3	19 N-Q5	N-Q5	31 R-R2	R	32 R-R2	R	33 R-R2	R

9 Q-Q1	N-N	20 P-N5	B-Q2	32 Q-Q5	R-P
10 R-B1	N-K3	21 P-QR4	B-K3	33 P-N6	P-P
11 Q-Q2	O-O	22 P-R5	R-N1	34 Q-QN5	F-F
12 B-K2	P-Q3	23 R-B2	Q-QB1		
	B-Q2	24 R/I-OB10-N2			









## Observer

## The Nixon Health Caper

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—He is a big hood guy who looks like he might have played some football in college and he is sitting there in the office when I get back from being beaten up in The Case of the Discontented Tango.

"They tell me you're an out-moded old private eye with a battered heap and too much integrity," he says. "Get to the point," says I.

He says his name is Ford and he is President of the United States.

"Sure," says I, "and my name is Sam Spade and I'm the crackler of the Maltese Falcon Case."

He believes me. "Actually," I tell him, "my name is Philip Marlowe and I'm the crackler of the Lady in the Lake."

He believes that, too. I decide maybe he really is Ford.

Pretty soon I am tooling my heap up to San Clemente to solve the Nixon Health Mystery.

A guy wearing a business suit and an affidavit face stops me at the gate. A heater bulging on his hip makes him a Secret Service agent, so I say, "How's the boss feeling these days?"

"Who wants to know, Sam?" he asks.

I tell him I cannot reveal my client's identity but he's a man in position to transfer Secret Service agents from California to the Bozeman, Mont., field office, and park my heap in a clump of oleander bushes to give the author time to cook up some plot action.

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## Italy's First Lady Is Fashion Ambassador

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK (NYT)—When President Giovanni Leone of Italy pays a state visit to Washington on Wednesday, the slender, attractive woman with the thick, dark wavy hair at his side is bound to command more than the usual attention.

One reason will be her wardrobe. Vittoria Leone, the President's wife, wears clothes well, enjoys wearing clothes and, beyond that, is regarded by her countrymen as their ambassador of fashion.

Last year, on a state visit to Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and France, her dresses dazzled. In Italy, where fashion—from fabrics and accessories through clothes—the No. 1 industry (automobiles rank second), this is more than a matter of pride.

Italians feel that having an attractive, clothes-minded first lady can call attention to the country's products and spur exports. After all, Italy still generally ranks second to France in the world fashion stakes, and in a country beset with the economic difficulties that Italy has, having someone like Mrs. Leone to act as a showcase is an important factor.

Just before she leaves for the United States, Mrs. Leone will have Valentino, Rome's leading couturier, supervise the final fittings of her wardrobe. It includes a white evening gown for dinner at the White House Wednesday and a pink one for a dinner at the Italian Embassy the following night. Valentino will also make a trip to New York to be present at the fittings.

## Showcase

"She's the only first lady we've had since the queen [Queen Maria Jose, who left along with King Umberto in 1946] departed, who can serve as a showcase for Italian fashion," said Count Rodolfo Crespi recently. A social figure around Rome with ties to the fashion industry, he added, "there's no other chance for Italy—the only other showcase we could have is actresses, and Sophia Loren is dressed by Dior."

Though Donna Vittoria, as she is known to Italians, worries sometimes about appearing too frivolous, she admits a long-standing interest in clothes.

"I always liked dresses," she said. And she takes the trouble to acquire the perfect handbag and the right shoes to go with them. As a result, Mrs. Leone, who is of medium height—she appears taller than her husband—is always immaculately groomed.

"I can understand when a dress is shorter, it can make a woman look younger," she explained, "but I prefer to wear this length because I don't like my knees."

Most of the time, she is dressed by Valentino who, she feels, has the proper touch of elegance and refinement. But she will occasionally add clothes by such designers as Francesco Balestracci, Pino Lancetti and Renato Balestracci, all con-



Vittoria Leone

Mrs. Leone said she honestly believes Italian fashion is the best in the world.

"I like the fantasy, the inventiveness, the marvelous colors," she said in a recent interview in one of the myriad drawing rooms of the 16th-century Quirinale Palace she has called home for the last two and a half years. "Our designers are very clever, full of taste."

She was dressed neatly but elegantly in a pale gray satin shirt and narrow gray wool skirt. The skirt covered her knees, but her hair always covers her knees; she is delighted that hemlines are lengthening.

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tinues in Rome. She fills in her custom-made wardrobe with ready-to-wear things, including simple summer dresses, a long skirt, shirt and pants, because "I'm always running out of things at the last minute," she said. Besides, "It's fun to pick things from the rack—I really don't like fittings."

Mrs. Leone's husband and their three sons are her severest critics.

"Sometimes," she recalled, "I want to buy something funny and frivolous, and then the family gets upset and they tell me, 'mother, you have gone crazy.' I listen to them, and I think them, and then I go my own way."

That is about as militant as Donna Vittoria gets.

## Not Sympathetic

She was not sympathetic, for example, to a feminist demonstration that she had to pass earlier this year to get into a Valentino showing. "Those women didn't think when they protested a fashion show," she said, "that making the clothes gave employment to hundreds of women."

She personally is against divorce, although Italian voters recently approved a controversial law permitting it. "With understanding, love, and goodwill, difficulties within the family can be worked out," she insisted. "I know it isn't easy. Everybody in the family must make some sacrifices to achieve it."

Vittoria Leone herself never had any thought of a career outside of marriage. In 1946, at the age of 18, and just out of high school, she was married to Leone in her home town of Caserta, north of Naples. Her husband, then a professor of law at the University of Bari, was 20 years her senior. A month before their marriage, he was elected to the constituent assembly that was to draft Italy's republican constitution. Before she was 20, the Leones' oldest son, Aureo, was born.

To some of her friends from the days before she was the first lady, there are some sad undertones to her present position.

"A certain seclusion is necessary—she cannot go to the hair-dresser and sit under the dryer, because the other women would bother her with petitions for her husband," one of them explained. "She cannot go to private parties with her husband, because the president of Italy only entertains at home," the friend went on.

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